

Instruction Manual

158.1980



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Div. Sewing Educational Warehouse

SIMPLE, STRETCH AND SUPER SEWING

with your new

Sears

Convertible

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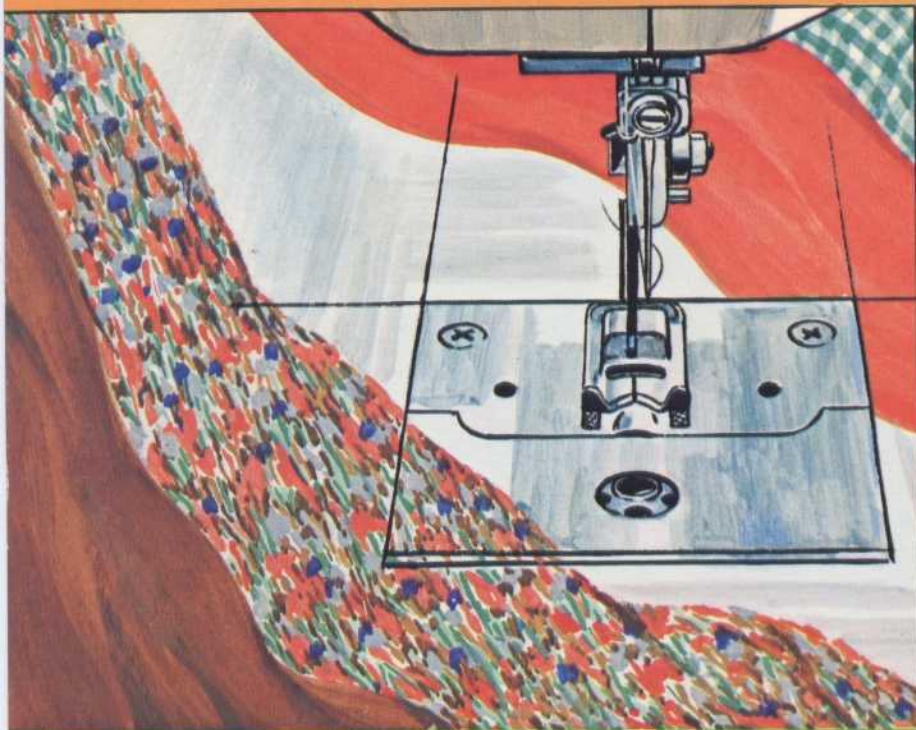
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SPECIAL: KNOWING PARTS AND FEATURES (Fold-Out) 78

NEW EASE IN SEWING WITH YOUR

Sears KENMORE

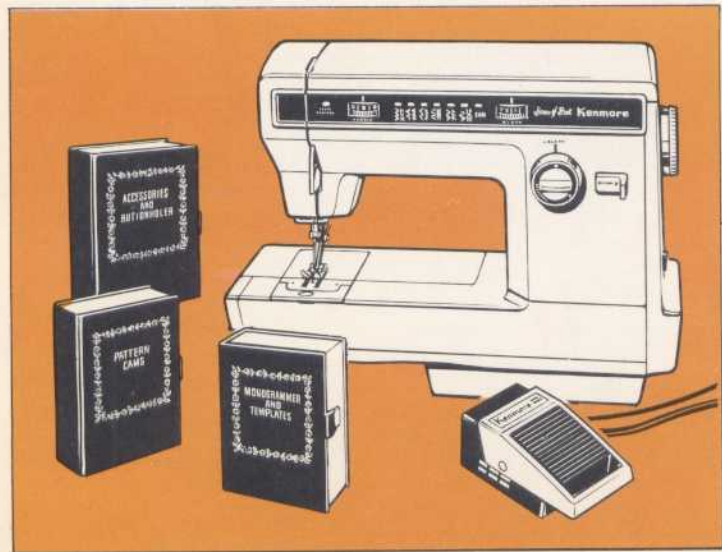


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◀ New drop-in bobbin — quick to thread, slips in easily as a cartridge. See-through window (2) lets you check thread.

SETTING UP YOUR MACHINE

When you open your Kenmore carton, you'll find the basic machine, foot control, the instruction book you now are reading, and three boxes of attachments (Accessories & Buttonholer, Pattern Cams, Monogrammer & Templates). Set your machine on a sturdy flat surface. Be sure to wipe off any excess oil that may have accumulated in shipping.



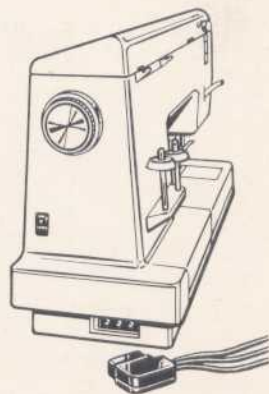
First open the "fold-out" on page 77 ("Knowing your machine"). It shows the parts and features keyed to sewing instructions in this book.

Step 1: The spool pins

You'll find Spool Pins (19) packed in the Accessories and Buttonholer box. Using a screwdriver, attach them securely at **rear** as indicated.

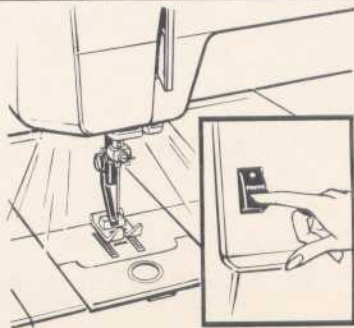
Step 2: The electricity

Plug Foot Control (51) into Cord Connection (38) so that wires are going toward **back** of the unit. Then, connect cord into any 110-120 volt wall outlet.



Important safety notes

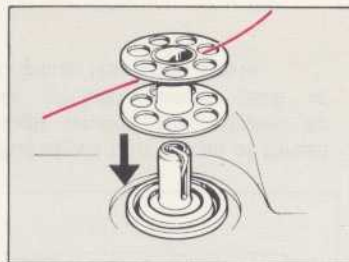
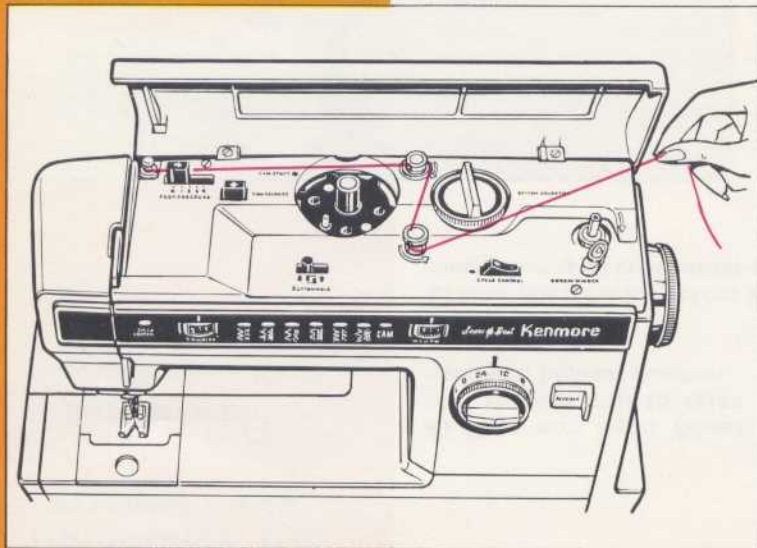
Your machine **will not operate** unless the Light and Power Switch (40) is turned on. Turning on the power automatically illuminates the whole stitching area. If you're interrupted or stop sewing, turn off light — this is an important safety feature to help you prevent accidents!



WINDING THE BOBBIN

Lift the top... follow the arrows... after the first time, it's easy!

A) Lift up top cover. Draw thread from spool through Rear Thread Guides (42 & 50), Bobbin Winder Rear Guide (25), Tension Disc (29) and in front of Bobbin Winder Thread Guide (35) ... as indicated below.

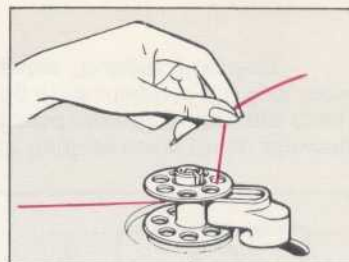


B) Pull end of thread through **any** hole in bobbin; place bobbin on Bobbin Winder Shaft (32), with end of thread coming from top of bobbin as shown.

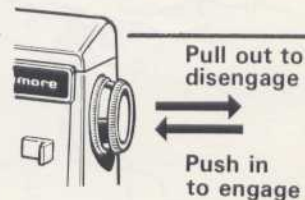
D) Step on foot control. After several rotations of bobbin, release thread. **When bobbin is full, winding stops automatically.** Then push in hand wheel. Remove bobbin from shaft. Trim thread-end.

Treat Hand Wheel as a "clutch"

It controls the needle mechanism so that when pulled out, (disengaged) the rest of the machine will not operate while the bobbin is being wound.

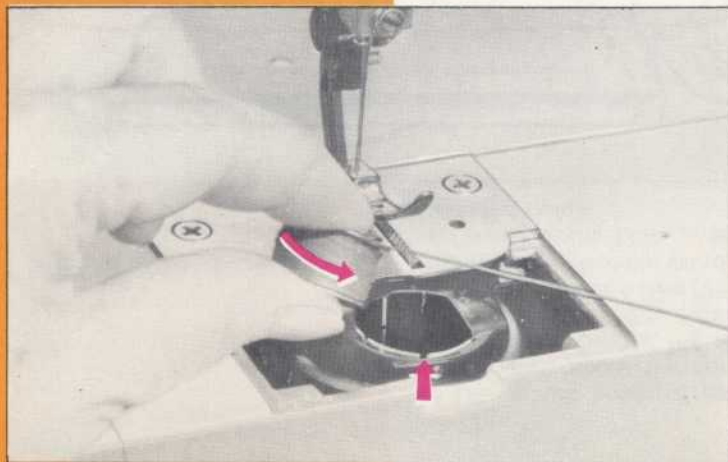


C) Push Bobbin Winder Latch (33) against bobbin until it **clicks**. Then pull Hand Wheel (41) **away** from machine to disengage clutch (see diagram below). Now hold end of thread coming from from bobbin.



THREADING THE BOBBIN CASE

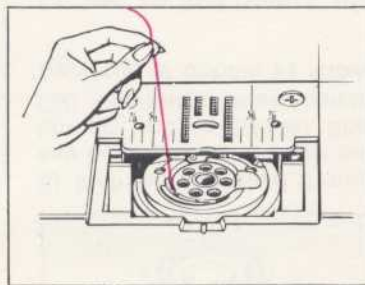
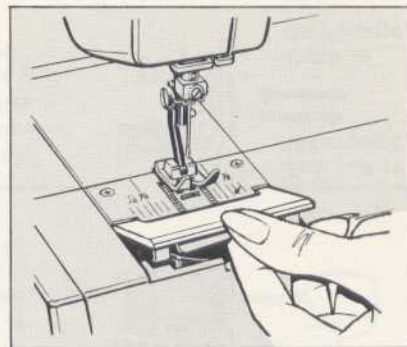
Drop-in bobbin makes this a simple sure operation



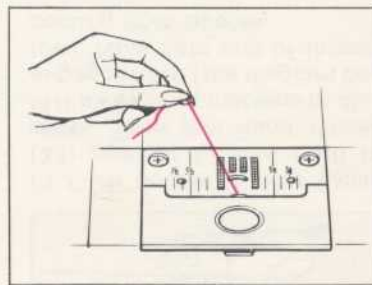
A) First, turn Hand Wheel (41) **toward** you to raise needle to **highest** position.

B) Remove Bobbin Cover Plate (3) — just lift up the front and it slips right out.

C) Now place the full bobbin in Bobbin Case with thread coming off in a **counter-clockwise** direction.



D) Pull about four inches of thread through tension slot (shown by arrow at left) toward back of machine as illustrated above.

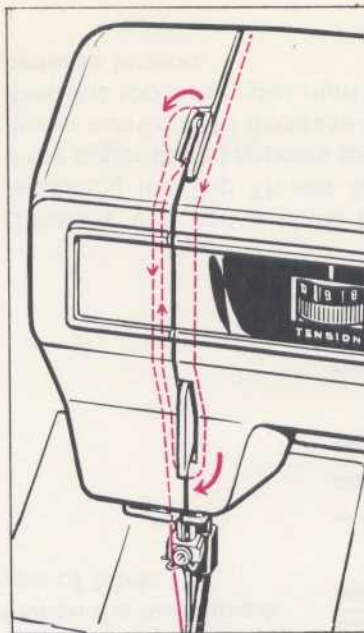
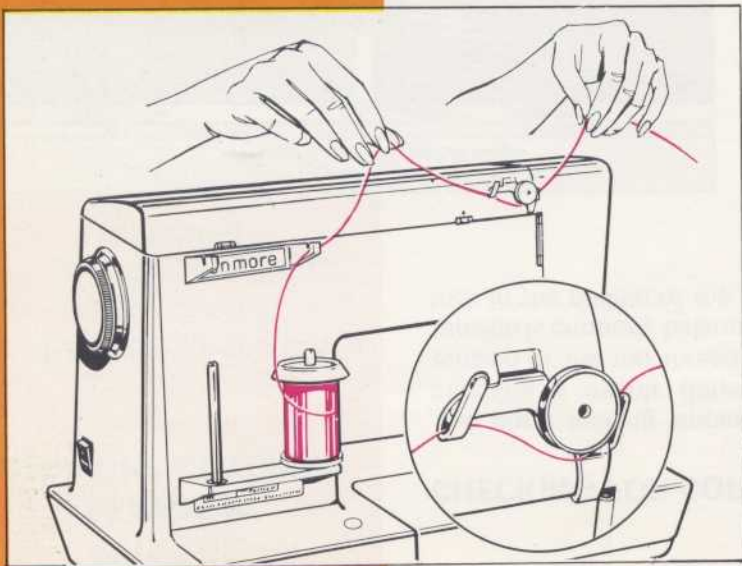


E) Replace cover plate, allowing thread to emerge through opening in needleplate (6). This completes "bottom threading".

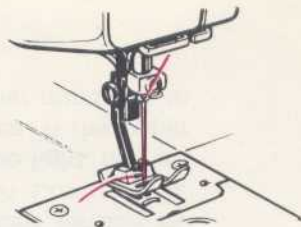
THREADING THE REST OF YOUR MACHINE

Upper threading ...
needle threading ...
now quick and easy

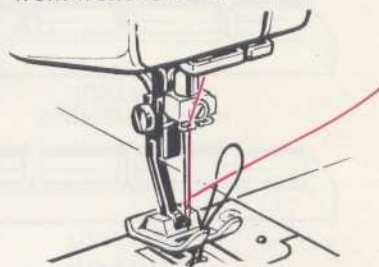
A) Rotate Hand Wheel (41) to raise slotted Take-up Lever (15) to highest position. Place thread on Spool Pin (19), and cover with cap (19), as indicated below. Draw it through Rear Thread Guide (42) and under Rear Thread Guide (50) on **back** of machine.



B) Now pull thread **toward** you into Top-Threading Path (14), down to Tension Spring (13) — diagram above. Pull thread **up** into spring. Then draw thread through slotted take-up lever (15) and **down** again through **either** side of lower thread guide (11).



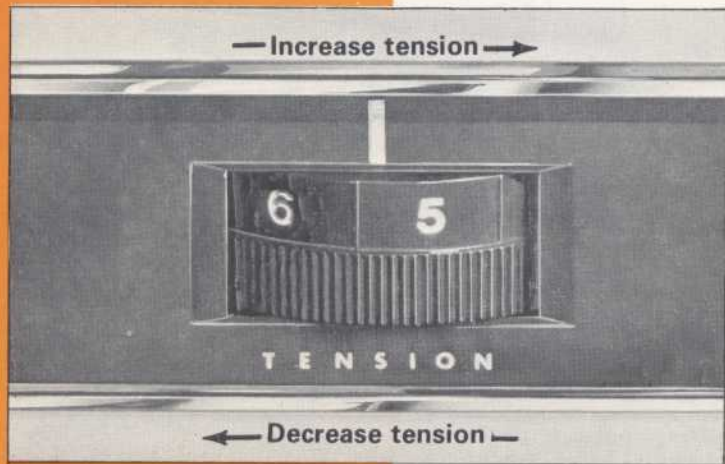
C) Making certain that needle is in its highest position, thread it **from front to back**.



D) Holding the needle thread with left hand, rotate hand wheel **toward** you for one complete turn. This brings the bobbin thread up to the surface. With right hand, reach into this loop of thread with a small screwdriver and pull loop free. Three or four inches of both threads should then be pulled to **rear** of needle.

THREAD TENSION: STRAIGHT STITCHING

“Balance” is the key
to handsome,
durable straight
stitching



CHECKING FOR CORRECT TENSION OF THREAD

The good looking appearance of your straight stitching is mainly determined by the balanced tension of the top thread and bobbin thread. The tension is correctly balanced when the two threads lock in the middle of the layers of fabric.

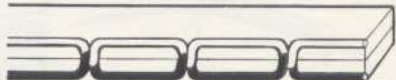
TOP STITCH
TOO TIGHT



TOP STITCH
TOO LOOSE



STRAIGHT STITCH
JUST RIGHT



Generally you can achieve balanced tension by regulating the Top Thread Tension Control (17). If the upper thread appears to be too **tight**, dial left (lower numbers) to **decrease** tension. If the upper thread is too **loose**, dial right (higher numbers) to **increase** tension.

THREAD TENSION: ZIGZAG STITCHING

CHECKING FOR GOOD LOOKING ZIGZAG STITCHES

Always practice stitching on two layers of the fabric you will be using.

Make sure that you are using the right size and type of needle for the fabric. See chart page 11.

Choose a thread of good quality and type for your fabric. See chart page 11.

Remember — the wider the zigzag setting, the more chance for puckering. Reduce the top tension, if puckering occurs.

The **top** thread **will be** visible on the bottom to varying degrees depending on the thread, fabric, type of stitch being used and speed of sewing.

The **bobbin** thread should **never** be visible on the top of the fabric.

BOBBIN TENSION

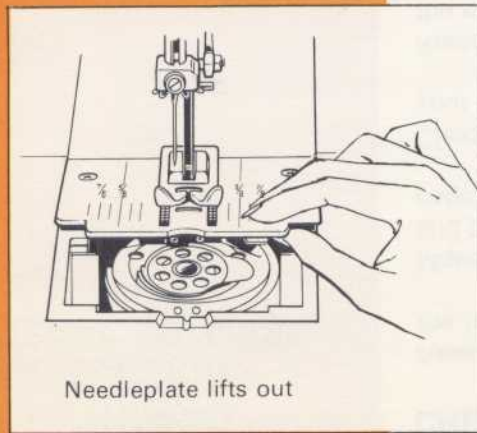
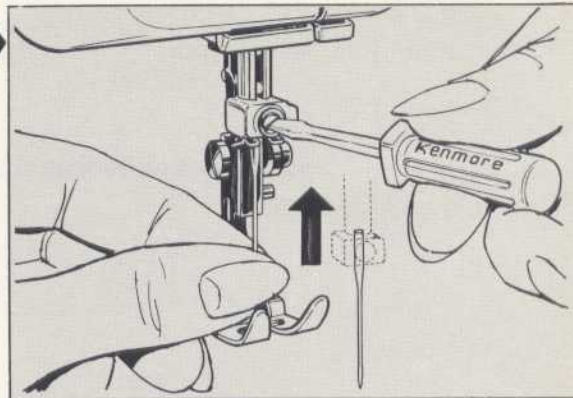
The bobbin tension has been correctly set at the factory, so you do not need to adjust it.

CHANGING NEEDLES AND NEEDLEPLATES

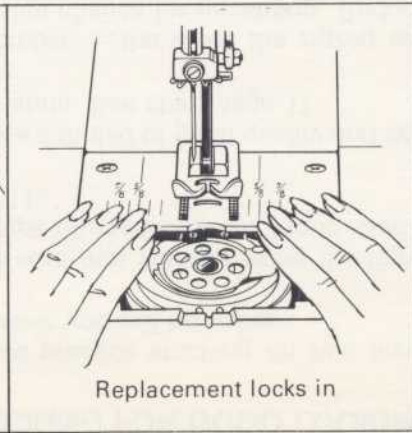
Needle choice depends
on thread . . . both
determined by fabric

YOUR SIZE 14 NEEDLE IS BASIC . . .

. . . to most of your sewing. **To replace needle:** Turn hand wheel **toward** you to raise Needle Bar (10) to highest position. Loosen Needle Clamp Screw (9) with screwdriver. Holding **flat** side away from you, insert needle as far as it will go. Tighten clamp screw securely, using screwdriver.



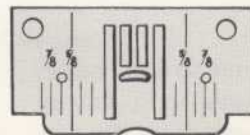
Needleplate lifts out



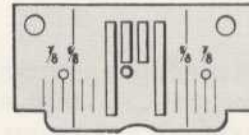
Replacement locks in

TO REPLACE THE NEEDLEPLATE INSERT

Raise needle to its highest position. Remove Bobbin Cover Plate (3). Lift Needleplate (6) and remove by lifting **up** and **out** (shown at far left). Insert other needle plate; push down with both hands to lock. Replace bobbin cover plate.



For zigzag stitching, use silver needleplate with wide oval hole



For straight and straight stretch sewing, silver plate has round hole

CHOOSING THE RIGHT NEEDLE FOR THE FABRIC

Kenmore needles are recommended for all Kenmore machines

... you'll find them in your nearest Sears store or the Sears General Catalog, in the sewing machine section.

If you do not have a Kenmore needle, please use this illustration to be sure your needle is the right size. Distance from top of needle to needlehole should be this **exact** length.



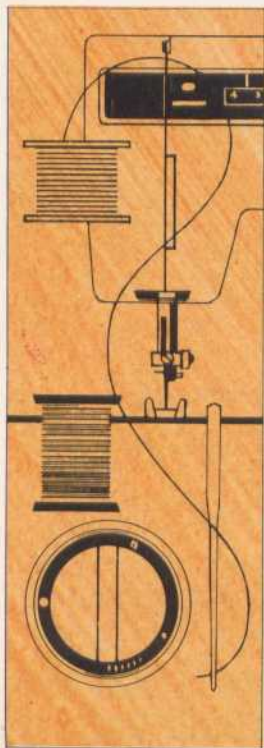
When do you change needles?

Usually after sewing 2 or 3 garments or whenever the needle is blunted, bent or dirty. And, of course, you'll change needles to suit fabric as indicated by this chart.

THE FABRIC IS THE KEY TO NEEDLE AND THREAD CHOICE

FABRIC	NEEDLE SIZE	THREAD SIZE	RECOMMENDED STITCH LENGTH SETTING
Lightweight: Batiste, Dimity, Chiffon, Silks, Synthetic Jerseys, Fine Lace, Organza, Crepe, Taffeta, Voile, Organdy	9 or 11	Polyester Core/Cotton Wrap Fine Mercerized Cotton Polyester Synthetic Silk A	12
Medium Weight: Cotton, Cotton Blends, Percalé, Gingham, Shantung, Pique, Seersucker, Satin, Knits, Vinyl, Suitings, Linen, Wool Crepe, Leather	14	50 Mercerized Cotton Polyester Synthetic Silk A	10 to 12
Medium Heavy Weight: Corduroy, Denim, Wool, Sailcloth, Wool Flannel, Gabardine, Velvets, Leather	14 or 16	50 Mercerized Cotton Mercerized Heavy-Duty Polyester Synthetic Silk A	12
Heavy Weight: Coatings, Upholstery, Cotton Duck, Heavy Twills, Canvas	18	Heavy-Duty Mercerized Cotton Polyester Synthetic Silk A	8
Decorative top-stitching on all types of fabric	16, 18 or Q NEEDLE	Buttonhole Twist	6
Synthetic Knits and Stretch: Polyester Double Knits, Nylon Tricot, Jersey, Stretch Terry, Spandex, Cire Tricot	"Q SET" (Q NEEDLE™ Q FOOT™)	Polyester Synthetic 50 Mercerized Cotton	10 or Stretch Stitches

READY TO SEW? HERE'S YOUR FINAL CHECKLIST...



You may be just learning or “almost professional” . . . but if this is a new machine, check these points before you start!

- ☐ **Are you seated comfortably?** Make sure your chair is at right height for the machine with your elbows at the level of sewing surface.
- ☐ **Do you have enough surface space?** When large pieces of fabric are being stitched, they must be well supported to the left of the machine. Otherwise the weight and pull of the fabric can distort the stitching line.
- ☐ **Sit directly in front of needle,** if possible. If you are using machine as a portable, this is easily accomplished. If your machine is in a cabinet, position yourself and the foot control so that your eyes are opposite the needle.
- ☐ **How's the thread?** Double-check to be sure that the **ends** of the threads have been drawn to about four inches to the **rear** of the needle. Hold on to threads during sewing of the first few stitches. This eliminates “tangling”.
- ☐ **When turning the hand wheel manually, always** turn it **toward** you.
- ☐ **Test your speed.** Try running the machine at an even speed. It has power to spare for slow sewing which will give you straight even seams. Remember to slow down at curves and corners!

Don't forget the “fold-out” page at the back of this Owners Manual — it will become your best friend in getting to know this machine.



IT'S CONVERTIBLE — FLAT OR FREE-ARM SEWING

For your everyday sewing

Controlling speed, pressure
Using the free arm
Straight stitching
Securing seams, top-stitching
3 ways to do basting

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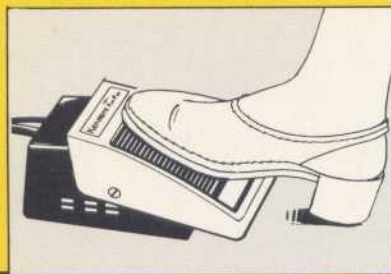
Zigzag sewing — the basics
Blind hemming
Mending, darning
Fagoting, bar-tacking, Interfacing
Tips on straight, zigzag sewing

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Swing the free arm away (or remove it) and your Kenmore gets you through the tightest sewing spaces. Then swing it back for usual flat-bed sewing.

YOUR FOOT CONTROLS THE SPEED

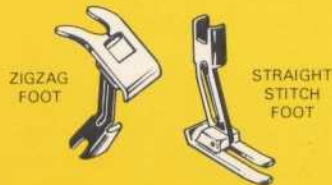


Easy to use as an automobile accelerator! Seated comfortably? Directly in front of your machine? Place the Foot Control (51) where your foot reaches it easily. Turn on the Light and Power Switch (40). Now simply press your foot on pedal (52) until you reach a slow even speed. Never try to sew too fast. The harder you push, the faster the machine will sew (Except when Cycle Control (34) is on). **Good idea:** For your very first use, test speed control on a remnant!

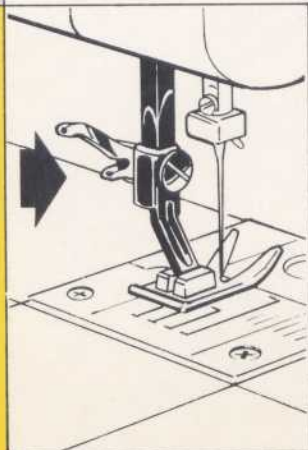


Your foot control has electronic parts. Pick up the Control by its built-in handle (53) — the weight tells you it won't tip over or scoot around. The power pack controls "govern" your speed — it won't race causing lots of rip-outs and do-overs. Important, too, this means you can sew very slowly, with all the power you need.

THE "PRESSER FOOT" APPLIES THE PRESSURE



Zigzag foot installed on machine: 7 others in accessories.



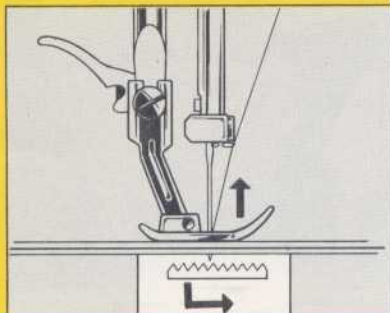
The Presser Foot (7) exerts pressure on fabric when stitching.

To change presser feet, simply drop Presser Foot Lock (44 — arrow) and slip foot away from the Presser Bar (8). For added convenience, the Presser Foot Lever (43) has a double lift; raise this lever beyond the normal **up** position and place new foot on presser bar. To lock foot securely, raise presser foot lock as high as possible. That's all there is to it!



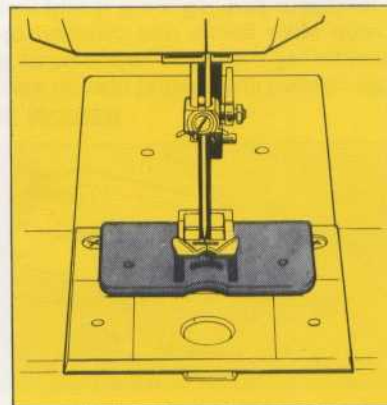
Presser foot pressure is vital for straight seams, uniform stitch length, even handling of both layers of fabric. To adjust pressure; use Pressure Regulator (26). Then to **increase** pressure, slide the button to **right** (or vice versa). Just remember ... for **lightweight** fabric, **more** pressure; for **heavy** fabric, **less** pressure.

THE "FEED DOGS" KEEP THE FABRIC MOVING

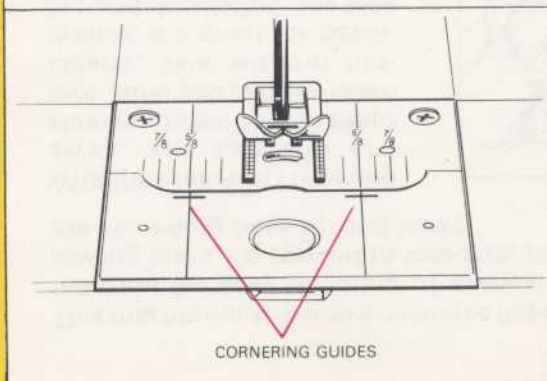


The Feed Dogs (47) are at work inside your machine under the Needleplate (6) creating an upward force that moves fabric under presser foot. As the stitch is being set into the fabric, the feed comes up to help presser foot keep fabric taut, then to advance fabric one stitch at a time. Feed automatically is controlled by Stitch Length Control (22) — don't pull fabric.

Yes, you can feed the fabric by hand in some sewing situations — for example, when free-hand writing or monogramming. Just raise needle to its highest position and raise the presser foot. Attach darning plate over needleplate as shown at right. Reduce presser foot pressure. Then you can control the movement of by hand.

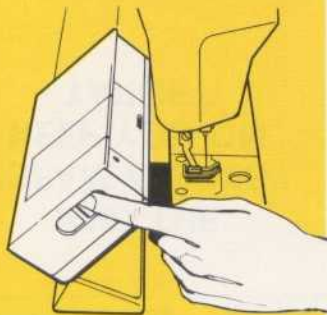


AND THE "SEAM GUIDES" KEEP YOU ON TARGET



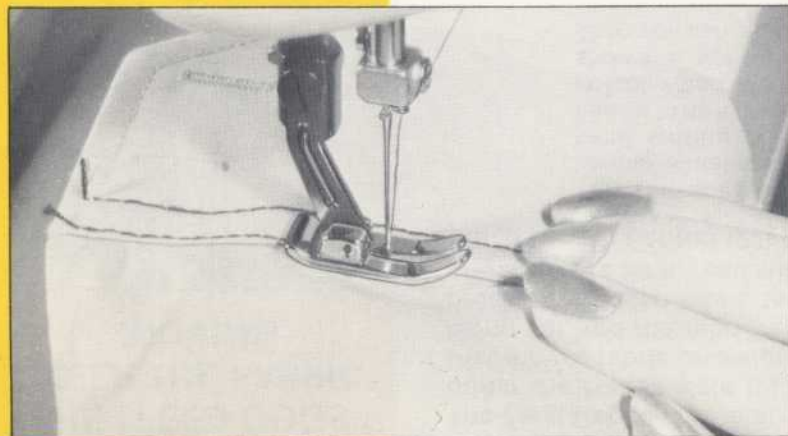
Seam guides are printed on needleplate, at both sides of needle, to help you line up the fabric and keep it straight. The standard seam width is $5/8$ ". So these lines are emphasized, easy to follow. Also the cross lines on the Bobbin Cover Plate (3) are "cornering guides" to help when turning a square corner $5/8$ " from the fabric edge. (For details on cornering, see page 18)

SWING UP FOR FREE ARM SEWING

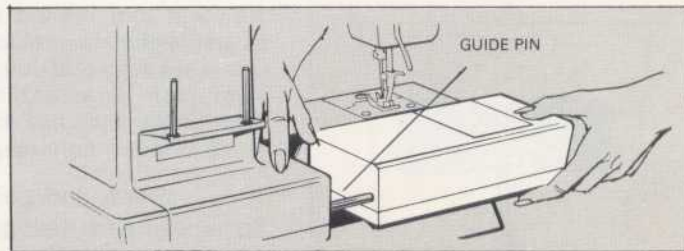
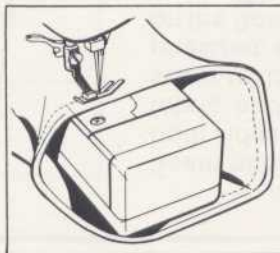


This machine easily converts from a flat-bed to a free-arm machine for easy handling of awkward, hard-to-reach sewing tasks. To convert to free-arm, push Release Button (4), swing base up and away.

With the Free Arm (1) swung away, you can slip any sleeve under the presser foot. Now you can see seam clearly, sew without hindrance. It's great for patching and decorating, too (see section on "Finishing Touches").



Tricky turtlenecks are a cinch to stitch with the free arm. (If you're sewing sweater-type fabric, see "Stretch" section.) To stitch armhole of a vest (or pants legs or a waistband), you'll find it easier if you remove the Base (48) completely. Follow the directions below.



BASE SLIPS OFF IF SPACE NEEDED

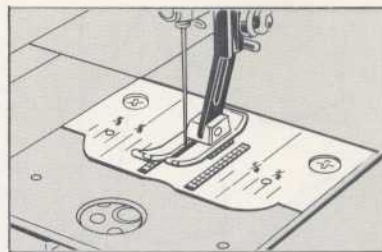
To slip off the base, push base release button, pull base to left. (If in cabinet, lift machine to free-arm position.) To replace base, insert Guide Pin into position and swing base down toward you, until it snaps in place. It's a **flat-bed** machine!

EASY TO SET FOR ALL STRAIGHT STITCHING

Stitch length is your
key decision

Chances are, you'll use straight stitching most frequently. This is the basic permanent stitch that holds the garment together. You'll use the Straight Stitch Presser Foot and Straight Stitch Needleplate, of course. Machine settings are detailed below.

For permanent seaming, the straight stitch length is determined by thickness of fabric. The numbers on the **outside** of the Stitch Length Control (17) indicate approximate stitches per inch. As a general rule, the heavier the fabric, the longer the stitch; lighter fabric, shorter stitches. Best stitch for medium-weight fabrics is the 10-to-12 setting indicated at right below.

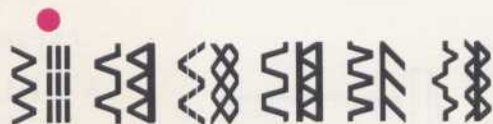


(See next page for tips on **reinforcing** and **securing** permanent seams.)

HERE ARE YOUR BASIC SETTINGS FOR STRAIGHT STITCHING . . .



Special Stitch Selector (30), under top cover, controls Special Stitch Indicator (18), on front center panel. Turn selector to **extreme left** and red light will appear over straight stitch setting, when modifier is at red dot.



Set Stitch Width Control (20) at zero. This is the setting for **all** straight stitching. (You will vary this for zigzag sewing — so it's detailed on page 20.)



WIDTH

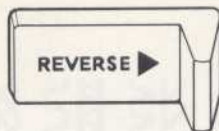
LENGTH



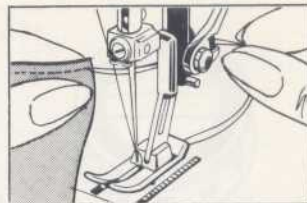
Turn this **inner** dial, the Special Stitch Modifier (23) to the red dot, too, for all simple, forward stitches.

MAKING PERMANENT SEAMS TRULY PERMANENT

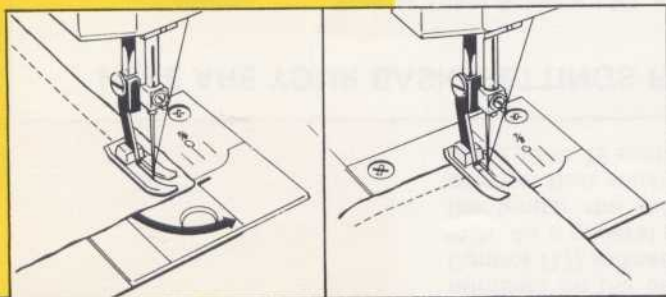
Backtacking . . .
crossing seams . . .
turning square corners



It's a good idea to **begin and end** each seam by stitching in reverse, using Reverse Stitch Control (24). Be sure **both** threads are drawn back under presser foot. Stitch backwards about $\frac{1}{2}$ ". This is called **backtacking**; it reinforces seams, prevents unraveling.



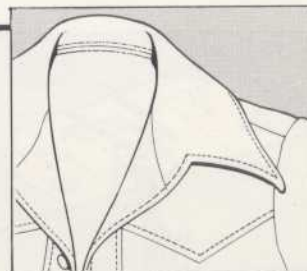
Finished the seam? The Presser Foot Lock (44) has a Thread Cutter (45) built in. Hold threads on either side of cutter and pull thread **toward** you to cut.



Turning square corners? Your machine has a convenient guide (diagram, far left) for turning square corners $\frac{5}{8}$ " from fabric edge. Stop stitching with needle tip piercing fabric, when reaching the cornering guide. Raise the presser foot. Turn fabric. **New** stitching line will align with $\frac{5}{8}$ " seam guide on side of bobbin cover plate (near-left diagram). Lower the presser foot and begin stitching in new direction. (When turning square corners or sewing pointed areas like collars, you may want to **shorten** stitch length to 12 or lower, or strengthen stitches at the corner.)

HANDSOME TOP-STITCHING

This is a seam you may want to **show off**! It's on the **front** side of the garment, possibly at the top of a "kick pleat" or on a lapel, both functional and decorative. Usually, it's a simple, forward stitch — with an extra-long stitch length, or with special thread, matching or contrasting. (For decorative sewing, try fancy threads, double needle, other ideas you will read about in later sections!)



"TEMPORARY" SEWING BY MACHINE

New free
basting method for
very long stitches

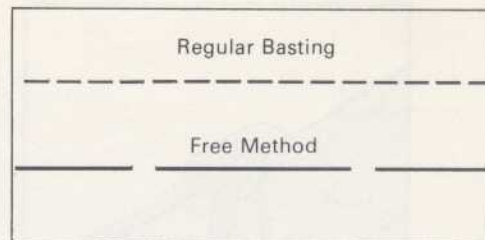
Free Basting For Very Long Stitches

Special Stitch Selector — 
Stitch Width Control — 0
Stitch Length Control — Any number
Special Stitch Modifier — Red dot
Cycle Control — ON position
Straight Stitch Foot, Darning Plate
Straight Stitch Needleplate
No pressure on Presser Foot

PIN BASTING, STAY-STITCHING NOW SIMPLE

No longer do you need to baste by hand!

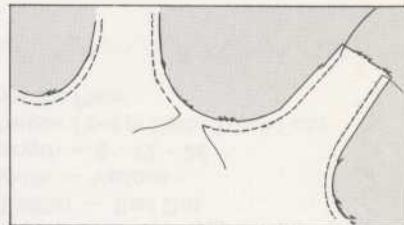
Regular basting (above right) by machine is easy — simply use **straight stitching** with longest available **length** setting (6 stitches per inch). And your Kenmore has a free basting method for very long stitches (lower right) that sometimes can be used for "marking". Just set your machine and sew as indicated below . . .



Switch on Cycle Control (34) — a red light will appear on front of machine, indicating CYCLE CONTROL. Lower presser foot and, holding ends of thread with left hand, tap down on foot control; machine will take one stitch and stop with needle at highest position. Move fabric by hand to achieve desired stitch length.



Yes, you can sew over pins easily (if done **correctly**) because your presser feet are hinged. Pins must be inserted at right angles to seam line. Tip of pin should just **touch** seam line. Sew over **tip** of pins. Pins must **not** come in contact with feed dogs: **Never** pin on the **under-side** of the fabric. Sew slowly. If in doubt about sewing over pins, **remove** each pin as you approach it.

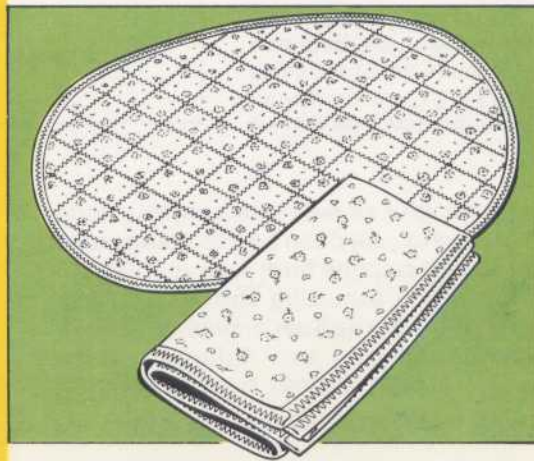


"**Stay-stitching**" is a form of temporary seaming that prevents stretching of **curved** edges of garments. Usually this is on a single layer of fabric, so reduce **top** thread tension slightly to prevent puckering. Baste about $\frac{1}{4}$ " away from intended seamline.


ZIGZAG STITCHING — AND HOW IT EXPANDS YOUR SKILLS

Many plain and
fancy uses

Simple zigzag stitching enables you to do many exciting things with your Kenmore sewing machine. Beyond basics, you'll use zigzag stitching to applique, embroider and monogram. Unlike straight stitches, zigzag stitches have a side-to-side width as well as a stitch length. You'll find "recipes" for many zigzag operations on following pages. You can create an exciting variety of zigzag stitches by adjusting stitch width and length controls (see chart below).



Simple settings for easy zigzag sewing

Special Stitch Selector — 

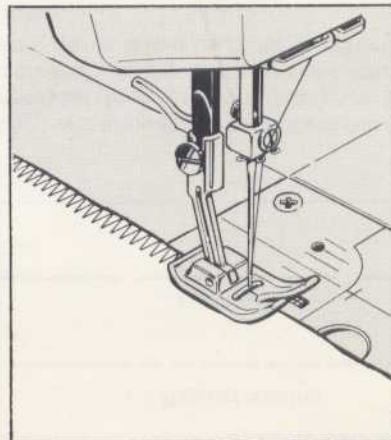
Stitch Modifier — Red Dot

Stitch Width — Various

*Stitch Length — 8 - 12 - 24

Zigzag Presser Foot or Satin Stitch Foot

Zigzag Needle Plate



CHANGE STITCH LENGTH AND WIDTH FOR STRENGTH ...FOR VARIETY

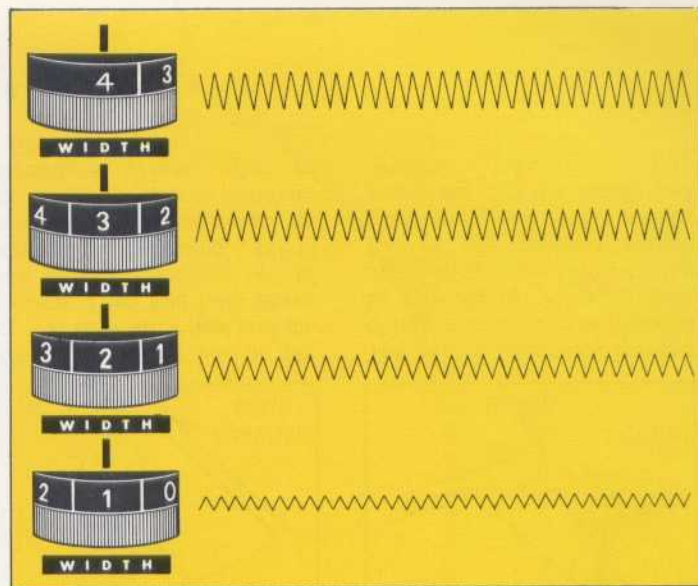
YOUR KEY CONTROL is the Stitch Width Control (20). When adjusting settings, remember: the **higher** the **number** the **wider** the zigzag **stitch**. Your choice of zigzag stitch width and length will depend on the fabric and job. The stitch length-rule is usually the **lighter** the **fabric**, the **shorter** the **stitch**.

Extra wide zigzag for heavy fabrics or those that fray — set width at 4

Wide zigzag for double layers, like hemming — set at 3

Medium zigzag for most construction seams — set at 2

Narrow zigzag for light fabrics, barely shows — set at 1

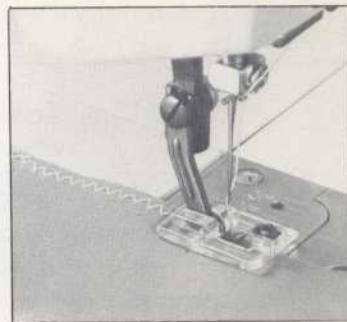


A most important use for basic zigzag

Fabrics that fray? Here's the solution ... Use zigzag overcasting for seams that tend to ravel. This is generally done after the garment is finished. Also, raw or worn edges of older garments can be overcast to prevent further raveling.

Special Edge Stitch Settings

Special Stitch Selector 
 Stitch Width — usually at 3
 Stitch Length — usually at 10
 Stitch Modifier — Red dot
 Overcast Foot
 Zigzag Needleplate



BLIND HEMMING— A BASIC STITCH THAT ADDS A FINISHING TOUCH

Built-in Blindstitch is a
real time-saver

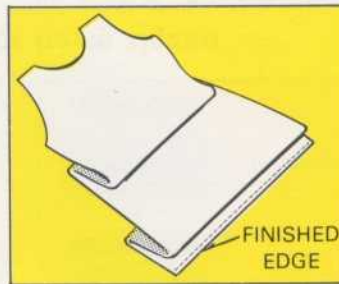
Blind hemming is a good technique to use on garments, and especially on curtains and drapery hems so that stitches need not show on the front of the fabric. Because your Kenmore has a blindstitch built in, blind hemming is easier than you'd expect. It's just a matter of folding ... give it a try!

Here's how to set your machine:

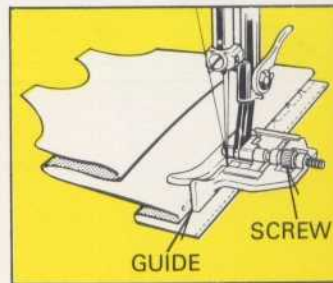
Special Stitch Selector — 
Stitch Width Control — 1½ to 2
Stitch Length Control — 12 to 10
Special Stitch Modifier — Red dot
Blind Stitch Foot
Zigzag Needleplate



Finish raw edge of fabric appropriately. You may want to use seam tape on woven fabrics. With knits use a lace seam tape or just use decorative stretch stitch.



Working on **wrong** side of fabric, fold hem **up**. Press and pin in place. Then fold hem allowance **under** ... leaving ¼" of hem edge extending. (Blind hemming can be simplified by also using the special Kenmore Edgestitcher - please refer to p. 57 for details.)



The built-in blindstitch consists of four straight stitches followed by one zigzag. Place garment under blind stitch foot with the fold of the garment against guide and slide it by turning screw so that the zigzag just catches the fold.

Now the **right** side of your garment will show only the blind stitches! Be sure to press both sides of the finished hem!



MENDING AND DARNING— BY MACHINE!

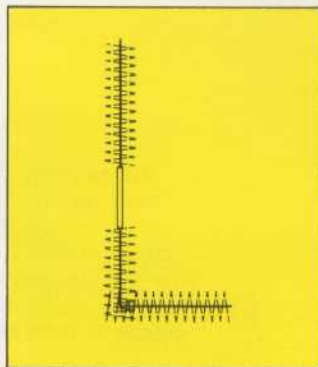
So much easier!
Takes little practice!

HOW TO REPAIR STRAIGHT OR 3-CORNERED TEAR

Setting your machine

Special Stitch Selector — 
Stitch Width Control — 4
Stitch Length — Red zone
Stitch Modifier — Red dot
Zigzag Foot
Zigzag Needleplate

Fit torn edges together closely as possible under the needle, starting from rear of damaged area. Sew slowly, making sure that stitching catches **both** sides of the tear. When turning, lift needle to highest position, back up one or two stitches to secure corner, then repeat above operation.

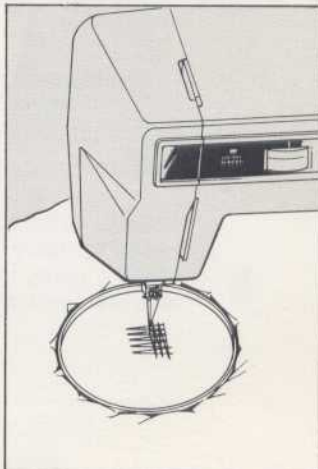
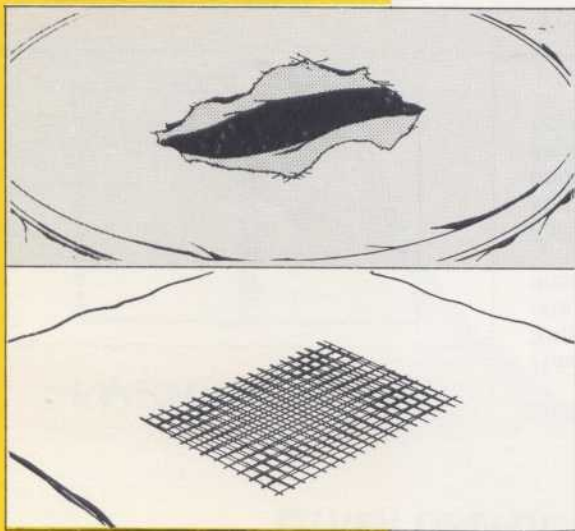


USE A HOOP FOR EASY DARNING

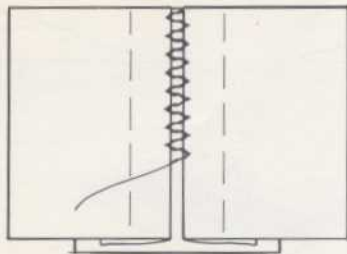
Setting your machine

Special Stitch Selector — 
Stitch Width Control — Red dot
Stitch Length Control — Various
Stitch Modifier — Red dot
Darning Plate
No Presser Foot

An embroidery hoop will help you hold damaged area securely. Remove presser foot. Stretch fabric between embroidery hoops, centering hole to be darned. Draw bobbin thread up **through** fabric by holding top thread and taking one stitch at spot where you want to start darning. Lower the presser bar, then sew at slow speed. Move fabric by hand, back and forth with a steady rhythm, to cover darning area. Next, turn the fabric and sew **another** layer of stitching **across** the first layer.



FAGOTING




Good for repairing knits, applying patches

This is a popular decorative stitch (used in sleeves or fronts of blouses and dresses). To attach two separate pieces of fabric together, leave a little space inbetween. To prepare the fabric:

Fold under the seam allowances on the **cut** edges, and press. Baste folded edges to tissue paper with about $\frac{1}{8}$ " space between. Stitch over the $\frac{1}{8}$ " allowance, just catching the fabric fold on **both** sides with needle. Remove bastings and paper; press.

Setting your machine

Special Stitch Selector — 
 Stitch Width Control — 4
 Stitch Length Control —
 Various
 (Depending on fabric)
 Stitch Modifier — Red dot
 Zigzag Foot
 Zigzag Needleplate

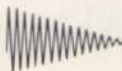
BAR-TACKING



REINFORCING SEAMS



REINFORCING CORNERS




ARROWHEAD TACKING

To reinforce points of strain on any garment

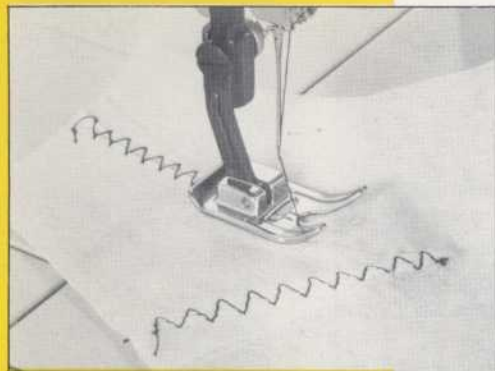
A valuable stitch to strengthen corners of pockets or straps of lingerie. Simply stitch ... turn fabric in **reverse** direction ... stitch again ... **four to six** times. Use a **wide** zigzag stitch at the satin-stitch length (red line) for strap reinforcements. Use a medium-width zigzag set at a fine stitch length for securing corners — great for pockets!

Try "**arrowhead**" tacking for reinforcing small (but visible) areas of strain. Start, from the top, with your zigzag **width** setting at 4, slowly change width to 3 ... and so on ... to reach the "point of the arrow" at width setting 0.

Setting your machine

Special Stitch Selector — 
 Width Control — 1 to 4
 Stitch Length Control —
 Red zone
 Zigzag Presser Foot
 Zigzag Needleplate

INTERFACING



To support and shape edges and details

You will use this for stiffening collars, cuffs, flaps in many garment areas — fronts, hems, lapels. The interfacing may be any special fabric applied to the inside of a garment to give it shape, body and/or support. “Interfacings” come in light, medium and heavy weights — also in “fusible” fabrics, with adhesives applied. Generally, you will use the machine settings shown at right, for seams or darts in interfacing.

Setting your machine

Special Stitch Selector — 
Stitch Modifier — Red dot
Special Width Control — 2 to 4
Stitch Length Control — 12
Zigzag Presser Foot
Zigzag Needleplate

YOU'LL USE STRAIGHT AND ZIGZAG STITCHES FOR SUPER-SEWING, TOO!

Stretch fabrics (discussed later) are one of the textile miracles of our generation. They make it possible for you to “home sew” your own swimsuits, for example. Most important, you can sew washable knits (even double-knits) with the straight (and zigzag) stitching methods previously described. Still, you’ll want to explore the “Stretch and Special” section to see how you can expand your sewing skills!

Buttonholes are an “art” in themselves — that our grandmothers mastered by hand. Now our generation can do buttonholing by machine — often as pretty, probably more durable, certainly easier and quicker. You may not do “hand-made” buttonholes frequently . . . probably for super-special gifts. But once you master this skill (described in depth in next section) you will use both straight and zigzag sewing in even more exciting tasks!

REMEMBER THESE "BASICS" FOR SMOOTH, SUCCESSFUL SEWING

You'll have fewer "rip-outs" and "do-overs" if you treat these few points as your A-B-Cs of sewing

"Practice-stitching" is elementary (as with practicing for any new skill, with any new machine!). But when you practice stitch always use **two** layers of fabric just as if you were sewing a garment. And whenever you start a new project, test the machine stitch on a double thickness of the fabric you will be using. See if the size and color of thread, needle size, tension and length of stitch are all suited to the fabric.

For all sewing, guide the fabric gently with both hands. Never pull or hold the fabric as that will distort normal feeding. Allow the presser foot and feed dogs to feed the fabric. A gentle guiding of fabric in front of the needle is sufficient.

For any permanent seam, be sure to fasten it by back-tacking at the beginning and end of seam.

When sewing over heavy fabric areas (where two seams cross, for example), sew slowly; making certain that the needle is not bent and does **not** strike front of presser foot.

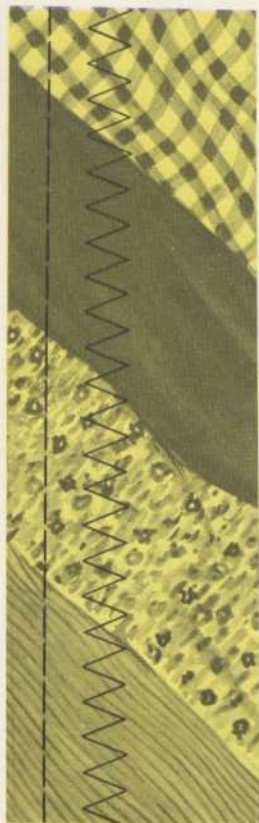
In all straight stitching, we recommend using the Straight Stitch foot and needleplate. This results in the best-looking straight stitches.

Always start with the take-up lever at its highest point. Then lower the presser foot, making certain that **both** needle thread and bobbin threads are at **back** of presser foot. And when adjusting controls on machine, be sure **needle** is raised **out** of fabric.

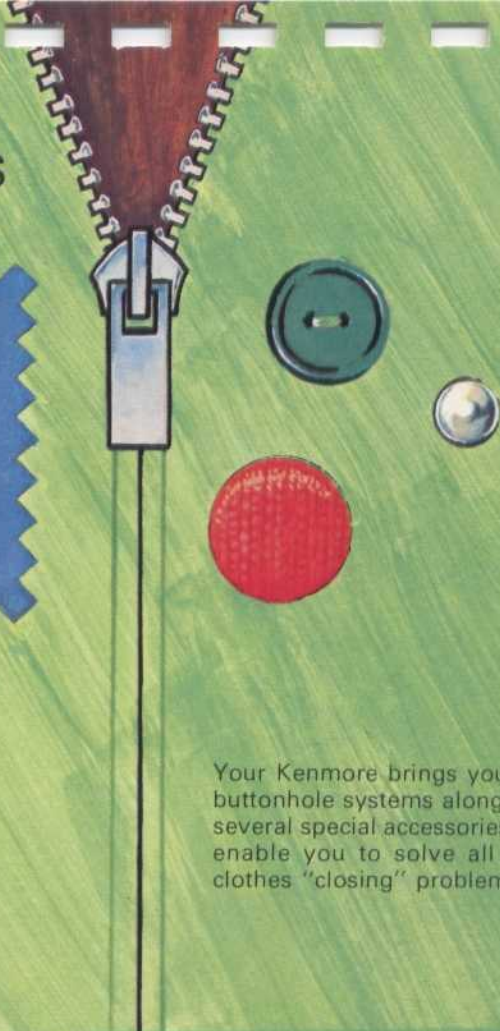
Whenever your machine is not in use, leave a scrap of fabric under the presser foot to protect the feed dogs. **Never** run machine without fabric between feed dogs and presser foot.

Is everything clear for basic sewing?

Then you're ready to try more elaborate techniques — in the next sections of your manual. (Remember, always, to refer to the "fold-out" on the final page of this book — which identifies important parts and features of your Kenmore.)



BUTTONS, BUTTONHOLES, ZIPPERS — EASY, STURDY, HANDSOME



The fascinating challenge of fasteners

Page

Becoming a buttonhole expert	28
Using your "built-in" buttonhole system	29
Your "attachment" system	30
Choosing the right buttonhole	31
"Regular-worked" buttonholing	32
Purl-edging and bound buttonholes	33
Installing zippers	34
Machine-sewing buttons	35
More ideas for fasteners	36

Your Kenmore brings you two buttonhole systems along with several special accessories that enable you to solve all your clothes "closing" problems.

WANT TO BE A BUTTONHOLE EXPERT?

Two methods with
your new Kenmore—
built-in plus
attachment system

TWO WAYS TO DO BUTTONHOLES BY MACHINE . . . EASILY!

Your built-in system enables you to sew buttonholes with finished ends (bar tacked) by simply moving the lever . . . you don't need to turn the fabric by hand. Only two control settings are required (step-by-step instructions on opposite page).

Your special attachment offers flexibility for five kinds of buttonholes automatically. All these are variations of two basic types — worked and bound. Your choice depends on garment design, fabric and your sewing ability (chart on Page 31).



BUILT-IN SYSTEM



ATTACHMENT SYSTEM

Getting ready to do buttonholes . . .

Make a practice buttonhole on a scrap of the fabric you plan to use.

Try buttonhole with button selected.

Use an interfacing (or tissue paper) backing in area of garment where the buttonhole will be placed. After stitching, remove paper.

For **heavier** weight fabrics, **loosen** top tension slightly and use a **wider** stitch setting.

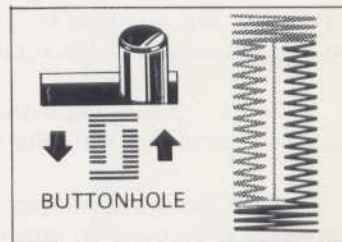
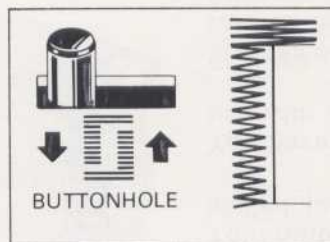
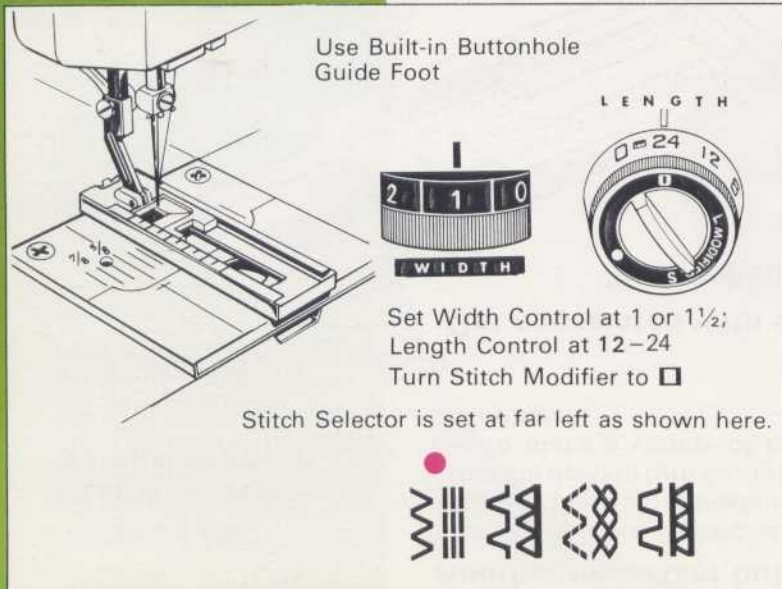
USING YOUR BUILT-IN BUTTONHOLE SYSTEM

It's great for
making single and
extra-long buttonholes

Your Kenmore built-in system is the only one that can be used on free-arm. It is an excellent way to make buttonholes on cuffs, waist bands, other tight places. An important aid is the Buttonhole Guide Foot (in your buttonhole attachment box). It has graduated markings ($\frac{1}{8}$ " apart) to help you make buttonholes to exact size.

Mark buttonhole length on your garment.

Now, mount the guide foot so that its rear edge is at **back end** of foot, with thread to **rear**. Place fabric with marked buttonholes under guide foot.



The Buttonhole Control (37) is vital. It stitches the buttonhole in two steps so one-half is stitched forward, the other half backward. Position marked buttonhole so needle pierces beginning of buttonhole. With the buttonhole control set at right, sew several stitches and switch control to left. This forms your first bartack. Now stitch forward to form left side of buttonhole. When you reach end of left side, the notch on plastic portion will align with graduation on metal portion. This will indicate exact length of buttonhole and will enable you to make a series of uniform buttons.

Now slide the Control to the right and complete the buttonhole (as above right).

USING YOUR SPECIAL BUTTONHOLE ATTACHMENT

It will become
your "best friend"

Another important buttonhole accessory . . .

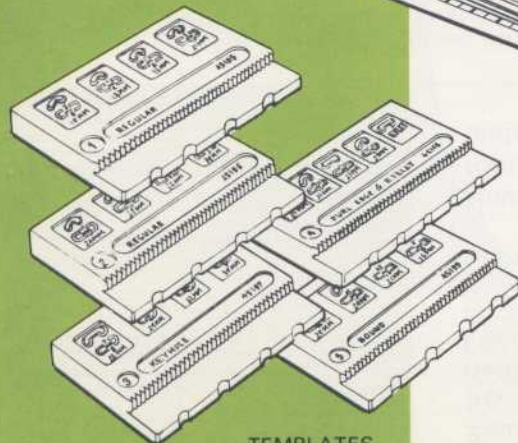
Your Buttonhole Guideplate is a Kenmore "special" that guides the fabric for you, eliminates the need to turn fabric by hand, enables you to make a variety of basic and special buttonholes.

Get acquainted with what's in your "buttonhole box"

BUTTONHOLE
GUIDEPLATE

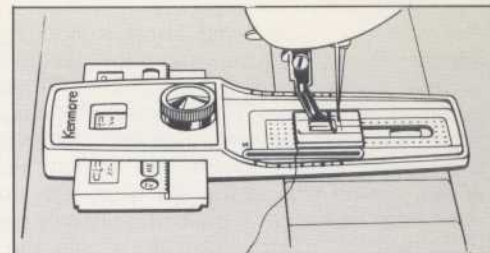


BUTTONHOLE
FOOT



TEMPLATES

Here you see your five templates which give you a choice of buttonhole styles and lengths — illustrated on opposite page. When you turn the template advance knob to the desired size, the length is indicated in window on guideplate. Don't forget to use interfacing when sewing buttonholes. If working with knits, use Q NEEDLE™ (see p. 37).

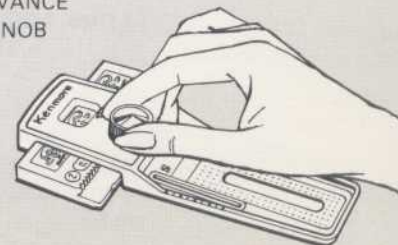


Your Buttonhole Guideplate is easily installed, just behind the needleplate.

You have a square clear plastic foot to use with your attachment.

You can dial the style of buttonhole you want simply by turning the Template Advance Knob.

ADVANCE
KNOB



IT CAN BE FUN TO TRY OUT (and show off) YOUR NEW BUTTONHOLE SKILLS

Start with the ones
you like in the
chart below

Choosing buttonhole style and size . . .

Each buttonholing situation will be different so you will want to experiment with your garment, considering fabric and placement of button. Here are some basic applications:

Built-in buttonholes (described previously) are ideal for one or two buttons used on waistband or cuff, or for "belt slots."

Straight buttonholes (lower left) are most popular for everyday sewing — for series of buttons on dress, blouse, vest, jacket or coat.

Keyhole buttonholes are a variation of the above, with an enlarged opening at one end to allow more room for button shank. These are normally used in tailored vests, jackets, coats.

Eyelet buttonholes (another variation of "straight") most often are used for studs on skirts or holes for tongues of belt buckles.

Purl-edge buttonholes are made by stitching a larger straight buttonhole on **top** of a narrow one — for a unique look.

Bound buttonholes — made with extra fabric "hemming" the hole — provide "professional look" to dresses, jackets, coats and for contrasting, decorative buttonholes.

ROUND END
STRAIGHT
BUTTONHOLE



KEYHOLE
BUTTONHOLE



PURL-EDGE
AND
EYELET



BOUND
BUTTONHOLE



Template	43141	43143	43144	43145
Sizes	$\frac{3}{8}$ " - $\frac{1}{2}$ " - $\frac{5}{8}$ " - $\frac{13}{16}$ "	$\frac{7}{8}$ " - $1\frac{1}{16}$ " - $1\frac{1}{4}$ " - $1\frac{3}{8}$ "	$\frac{13}{16}$ " - $1\frac{1}{16}$ " - Eyelet	$\frac{15}{16}$ " - $1\frac{1}{16}$ " - $\frac{13}{16}$ " - $\frac{5}{8}$ "
Template	43142	<div> <div>A WORD ABOUT BUTTONHOLE WIDTH:</div> <div>The width indicated for each operation in this section is an approximate setting. You may need to adjust width to suit your fabric . . . experiment!</div> </div>		
Sizes	$\frac{15}{16}$ " - $1\frac{1}{16}$ " - $1\frac{1}{4}$ " - $1\frac{1}{2}$ "			

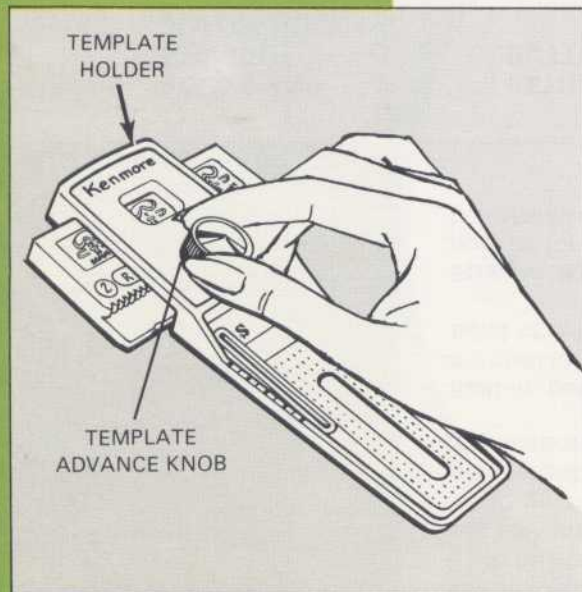
"REGULAR- WORKED" BUTTONHOLING

An art by our
grandmothers...
now easy to do
by machine

Settings for round-end, keyhole, eyelet . . .

Special Stitch Selector — 
Special Stitch Modifier — Red dot
Stitch Length Control — 0
Stitch Width Control — 1 to 1½
Buttonhole Foot
Zigzag Needleplate
Darning Plate

First, place darning plate over zigzag needleplate; then, select correct template for type buttonhole you want. Insert template into slot of guideplate. Turn template knob to desired size . . . just dial!

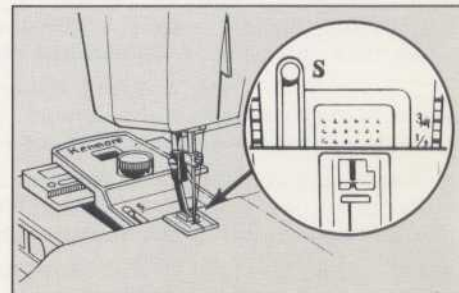
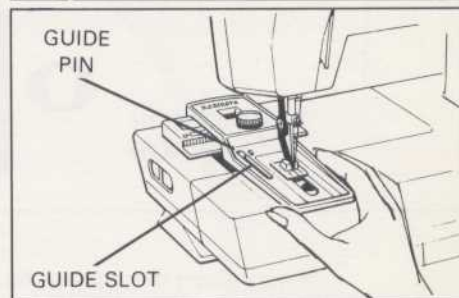
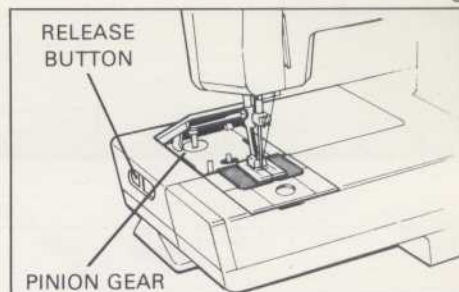


Now press Release Button (5) to remove Attachment Coverplate (55). This will expose the pinion gear in base, as indicated at upper right. (When buttonholing is completed, be **sure** to replace attachment coverplate!)

Slip guideplate onto machine so it fits in place over pinion gear. Be sure guide pin is inserted in slot.

Draw bobbin thread up through guideplate by turning hand wheel. Place fabric between presser foot and guideplate. Line up edge of fabric with markings on guide. If you wish all buttonholes to be $\frac{3}{4}$ " from edge of garment, for example, line up fabric with $\frac{3}{4}$ " marking each time you start a buttonhole.

Now you're ready to stitch the shape you've selected — straight, keyhole or eyelet. Your template will guide you.

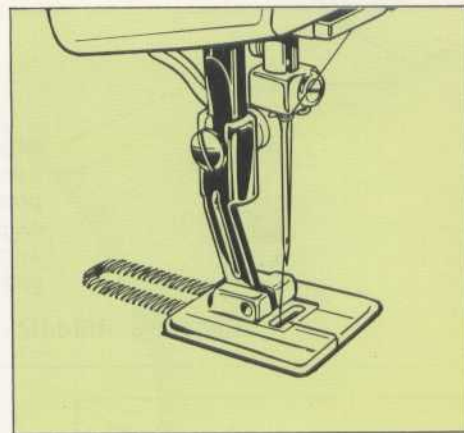


PURL-EDGING FOR THAT PROFESSIONAL TOUCH



You can make a purl-edge buttonhole by sewing a wide buttonhole over a narrow stitched buttonhole. Machine settings are the same as for a round-end buttonhole. Simply choose the correct size purl-edge template for your button. But be sure to adjust stitch width control to 1.

Sew around the buttonhole **once**. Then remove guideplate and turn template to the **wider** size purl-edge. Adjust stitch width to 1½ and sew around buttonhole again.



TIPS ON MAKING BOUND BUTTONHOLES

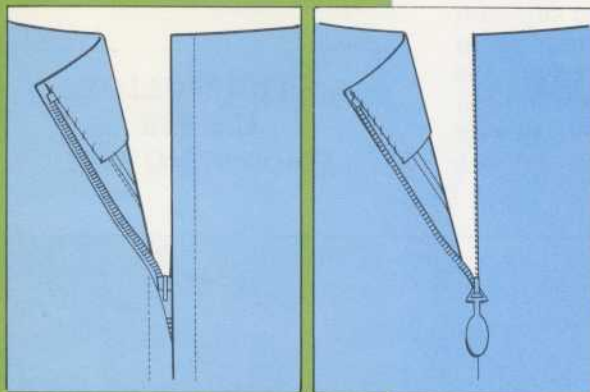


Yes, these are tricky — but worth it for fine garments! There are a number of ways, most requiring sewing exact-size rectangles. There are several-size templates included with your Kenmore attachments. Use them as for other buttonholes but set machine as indicated at right. For neatest, easiest bound buttonholes, use an iron-on interfacing on underside of fabric. This is essential with stretch fabrics or those that tend to fray easily.

Bound buttonhole settings:

Special Stitch Selector — 
Stitch Modifier — Red dot
Stitch Length Control — 0
Stitch Width Control — Zero
Buttonhole Foot
Zigzag Needleplate
Darning Plate

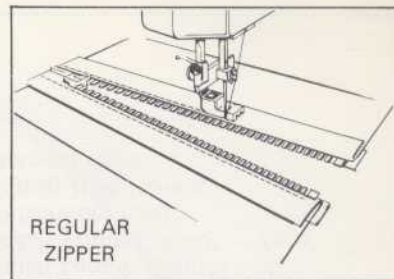
ZIPPERS THAT ARE SMOOTH-WORKING, GOOD LOOKING



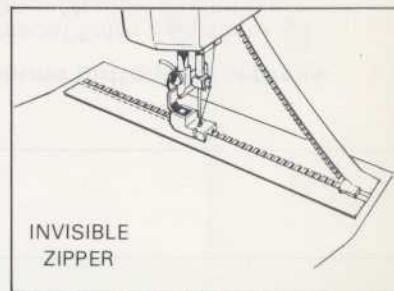
Home-sewn zippers can look as nice as those on expensive ready-mades. We recommend you follow directions given on zipper package. There are two basic types: conventional, and invisible. Your Zipper Foot will assist you with any of these installations. Use these simple settings:

For conventional zippers . . . Your zipper foot is adjustable for use on right or left side of needle. Adjust foot so needle **clears** side notch on foot. Then proceed according to zipper manufacturer's instructions.

Invisible zippers are applied to an open seam, to seam allowances only; there is **no** stitching visible on **outside** of garment. Adjust zipper foot so needle is sewing **through** center hole of foot and **one** groove of foot is riding on **teeth** of zipper. After zipper insertion, finish by shifting foot to **side** position and sewing through side notch.



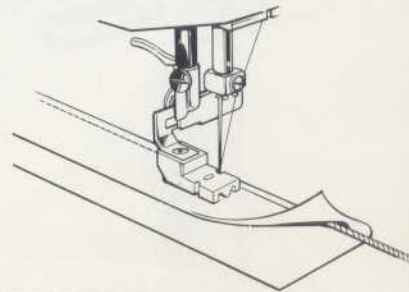
REGULAR
ZIPPER



INVISIBLE
ZIPPER

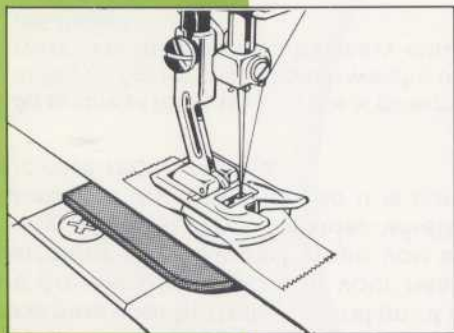
CORDING IS SIMPLE WITH SAME "ZIPPER" SETTINGS

Your zipper foot also makes it easy to add "cording" to garments as well as slip covers, toss pillows, bedspreads, decorative pieces. Cut fabric on **bias** and wrap around cord. Pin fabric in place so seam edges are even. With zipper foot to **left** of needle, stitch close to cord.



MACHINE-SEWED BUTTONS? YES— WITH THIS KENMORE!

Clear plastic foot
makes job easy!



Your settings: Special Stitch Selector

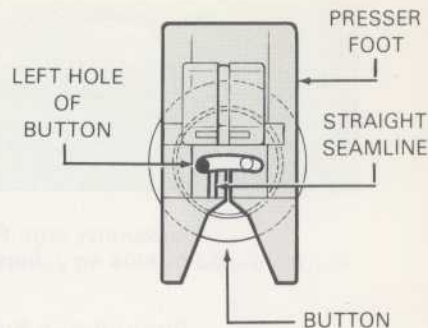
Turn Stitch Modifier to Red dot
Set Length Control at any number
Width Control — adjust to button size
Use Zigzag Needleplate and Darning Plate
Use Clear Plastic Satin Stitch Foot

Scotchtape button on fabric to hold in place while needle stitches from side to side. Stitch width must **equal** space between holes in button. You will need to experiment with each style button. For the same series of buttons, settings remain the same.

Center left hole of button between straight seamline and left edge of presser foot slot. Lower foot to hold button securely.

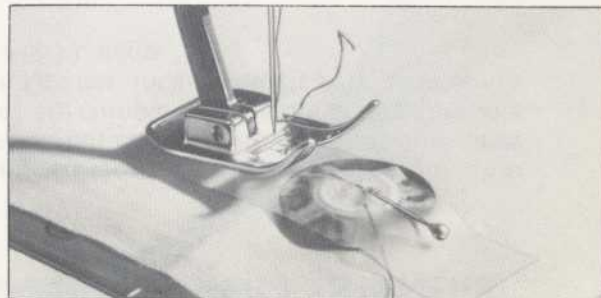
Turn hand wheel until needle point is **just above** button. Adjust stitch width control so needle will enter **right** hole of button. Turn hand wheel again so needle enters second hole. Readjust stitch width if necessary. Stitch 6-8 times.

Finish sewing with an extra two inches of thread remaining. Draw these threads to reverse side of garment and tie.



PUT A SHANK ON YOUR BUTTONS...

Recommended for heavy, bulky fabrics, buttons sewn with a shank add extra strength. Set machine as indicated above. Tape a pin to button so it fits in groove in presser foot. Sew **over** the pin, adding a few more stitches than usual. Remove from machine, wrap excess thread around shank, and tie.



MORE TIPS ON BUTTONS, BUTTONHOLES, ZIPPERS, OTHER FASTENERS



Concerning your buttons . . . First point is **selection** — there are exciting choices in your nearest “notions department”. We suggest when you select buttons for any garment, you consider whether button is washable or dry-cleanable, so it is compatible with fabric care requirements.

As to thread for button . . . this is determined by weight of fabric. For light-to-medium weight, use “buttonhole twist”. For heavy fabrics, try heavy-duty, button or carpet thread.

In placing buttons . . . **position** line is marked at beginning of construction when location can be tentatively marked. Final location is determined when buttonholes are finished.

If button is to be used under heavy strain (or on soft fabrics), reinforce it by sewing small square of firm fabric on **inside** of garment, **beneath** button.

Concerning buttonholes . . . Remember that machine-sewn buttonholes should be slit open **after** buttonholes are completed. Use the handy Kenmore Buttonhole Opener, included with your accessories (See part #6830, page 75).

As to buttonhole length . . . Buttonholes usually are $\frac{1}{8}$ " longer than **width** of button. With very **small** buttons, allow **less** room; fabric-covered or “dome” buttons require slightly larger buttonhole allowance.

More tips on zips . . . For any installation, remember that placket seam should be seam-finished, then basted and pressed open **before** zipper is sewed into garment. Zipper adhesive (double-faced tape) can be used to eliminate basting and pinning.

Do you expect “shrinking”? Be sure to pre-shrink zipper to avoid puckering after laundering.

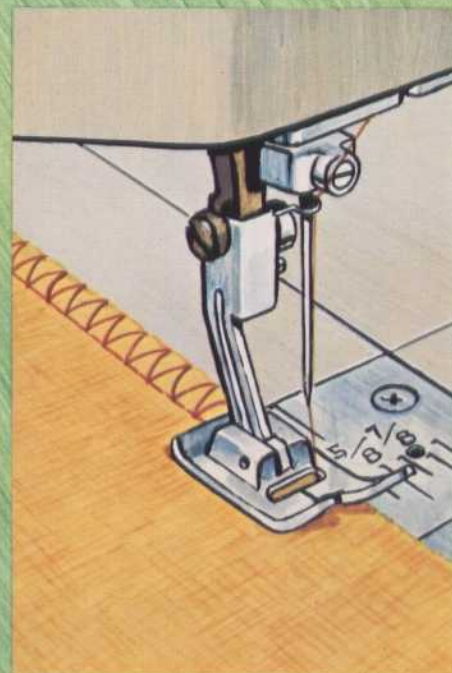
More “exotic” fasteners? Yes, you can do “double buttons” or “frogs” or “button-loops” with your Kenmore (also plain old hooks-and-eyes or snaps!). But we suggest you explore and experiment first . . .



STRETCH (STRAIGHT OR ZIGZAG) FOR FASHIONS THAT HUG, SEAMS THAT LAST

Techniques for "miracle fabrics"	Page
"Life insurance" for knits	38
Straight stretch stitching	39
Rick-rack stretch, serging stitch	40
Overcast and elastic stretch	41
Built-in decorative stretch	42
Using your cam system	42
Basic decorative, reverse stitches	44
Check-chart for stretch stitches	46
Hints on sewing different fabrics	48

The exclusive Kenmore "Q FOOT"[™] (note marking "Q" on the foot) and "Q NEEDLE"[™] (with blue shank) enable you to sew synthetic woven stretch and knit fabrics easily, securely.

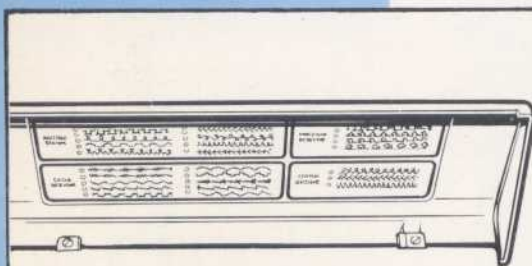


"LIFE INSURANCE" FOR EASY-CARE KNITS AND STRETCH FABRICS

So many new
washables —
now sewable and
mendable!

Ever try to make swimwear, underwear, gymwear? You can sew all these (and more!) with the wonderful, washable new stretch, knit, doubleknit fabrics and your Kenmore. Stretch stitching "gives" in the same way the cloth does — less chance of rips, tears at shoulders, arms, knees, other points of strain. Great for mending (or reinforcing) ready-made garments!

Below you see several of the most frequently used stretch stitches built into your Kenmore. These are shown on the Stitch Indicator Panel (18) — just dial your style and follow directions shown in this section.



The Decorative Stitch Chart (31), inside your top cover, shows thirty favorite stitches, color-coded for built-in or cam designs.



STRAIGHT
STRETCH



RICK RACK
STRETCH



SMOCKING
STRETCH



ELASTIC
STRETCH



OVERCASTING
STRETCH



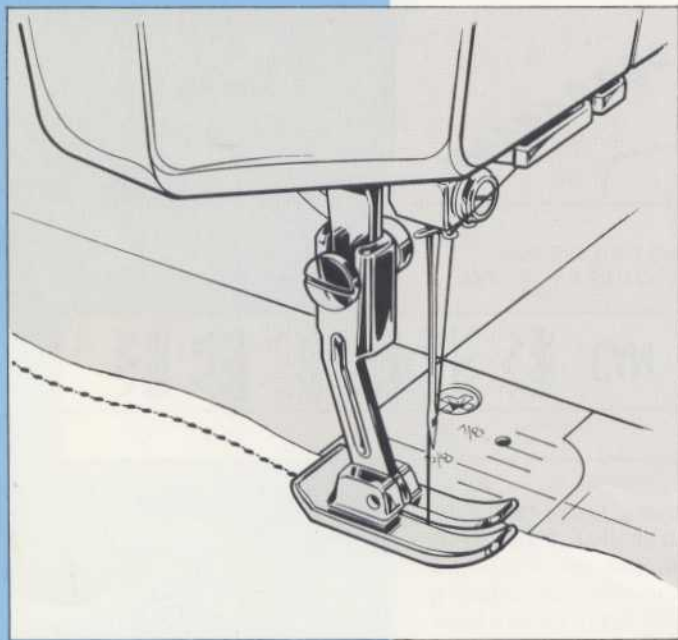
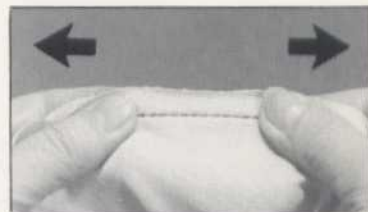
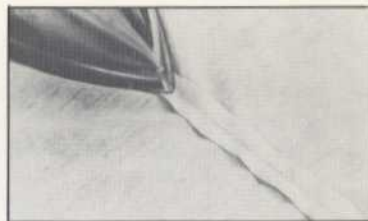
SERGING OR
PINE LEAF

Other stretch and decorative stitches easy with your cam system. Many can be used on woven fabrics, too.

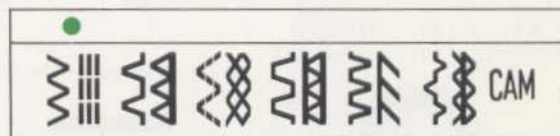
STRAIGHT STRETCH STITCHING

For seams that need to stretch with the fabric

You'll use this basic stitch often — for garment construction or anywhere else you would use a straight stitch for seaming — plain, pressed-open or double-stitched. You'll decide when to use it with which fabrics after you study the chart on page 46. If you want a good looking **top** stitch on knits, use straight stretch . . . particularly for strength when making sportswear. And when you do **curved** seams on children's shorts or slacks, for example, the straight stretch stitch really adds life!



SETTING YOUR MACHINE FOR STRAIGHT STRETCH STITCHING



TURN STITCH SELECTOR (30) SO GREEN LIGHT APPEARS AS ABOVE



WIDTH CONTROL — 0



STITCH MODIFIER — MIDDLE
STITCH LENGTH — 6

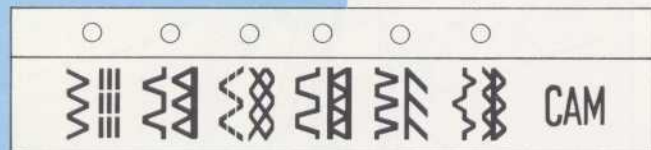
USE STRAIGHT STITCH PRESSER FOOT
AND STRAIGHT STITCH NEEDLEPLATE

NO CAMS NEEDED

The Stretch Stitches You Use Most Are Built-In

So many ways to sew today's knits! You have a wide variety of zigzag stitches — simply set Stitch Selector (30) as indicated in each "recipe". All other machine settings are the same for each of the stitches. With all these, use the zigzag presser foot or Q FOOT™ and appropriate needleplate.

Your **basic** settings are illustrated immediately below. The only **changes** you need consider are variations in stitch **width** — as you become expert, you may wish stitches to **show**, either shorter or longer. Don't forget, the Stitch Modifier (23), lower right, is **inside** Stitch Length Control (22).



STITCH SELECTOR



DIAL YOUR STITCH (UNDER TOP PANEL)
FOR SETTING ON INDICATOR (18)



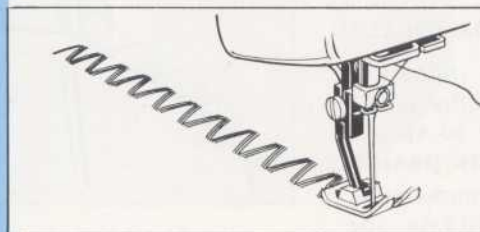
WIDTH — USUALLY AT 4



MODIFIER — SET AT MIDDLE
LENGTH — SET AT 24-6

RICK-RACK STRETCH

Used most often for
top-stitching

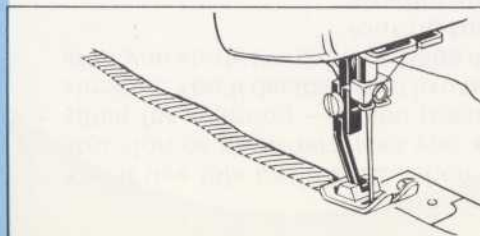



Stitch Selector 

Rick-rack stretch stitches are useful also on lapped or abutted seams where you lap one edge of a seam over another with seamlines meeting in the center.

SERGING (OR "PINE LEAF") STITCH

Good-looking stitch
for overcast seams

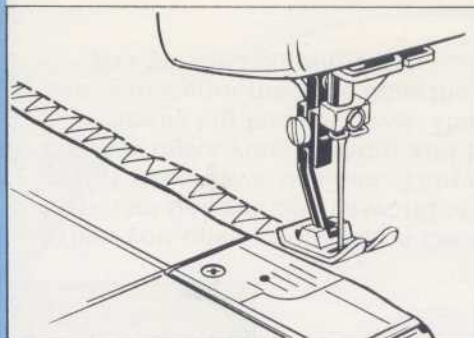



Stitch Selector 

Great in making elastic swimwear — as well as for overcasting a neat edge on seams. It's equally useful with woven and knitted fabrics. Tension may need to be tightened to achieve desired look.

OVERCAST STRETCH

A “must” for
making stretch
sportswear

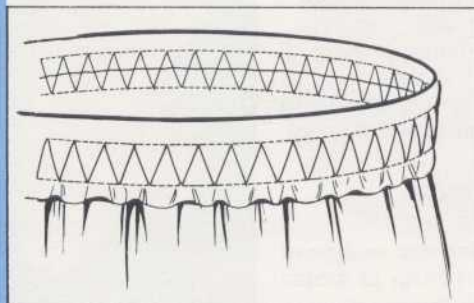



Stitch Selector — 

This is the same type stitch used by the garment industry in making sportswear — it forms and finishes the seam in one operation (for seams of $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $\frac{3}{8}$ "). It's very effective for use in **repairing** raw or worn edges of **older** garments.

ELASTIC STRETCH

You'll love this
for skirt-bands
and lingerie

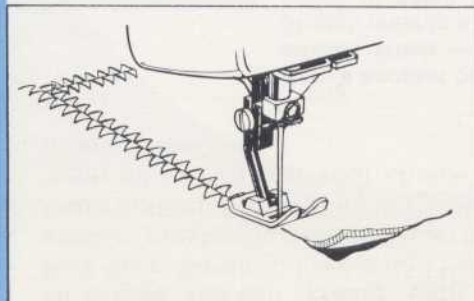


Stitch Selector — 

Use this versatile stitch to insert elastic in garments. Simply stitch elastic into place, making sure it is evenly spaced. To do this, mark the correct length piece into quarters, then match these markings with center front and side seams.

STRETCH PATCHING

Use this
for all kinds
of repairs



Stitch Selector — 

If the kids keep “busting out” elbows or knees . . . if someone burns a hole in expensive knits . . . this recipe will save you big money! It can be decorative, too — When you want **patches** to show!

SOME FAVORITE STITCHES CAN BE DECORATIVE

Of course, you can "create" with basics . . . Rick-Rack, Serging, Elastic and Fagoting Stretch stitches previously described can be used to decorate garments as well as to construct them. Try them all — just dial your choice and use your imagination!

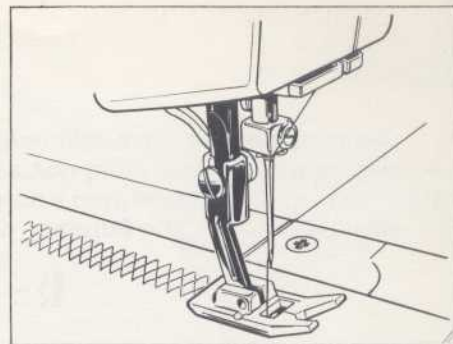
Smocking stitch effect:
strictly for charm



OTHERS ARE EASY WITH SPECIAL CAMS

Delightful designing
comes with your cams

Here's another beautiful, built-in stretch stitch — the Smocking Stretch creates a design that is a series of small diamonds. (For added interest, use two different colors of thread and the double needle — see page 60.)



Be sure to use a clear plastic foot, so you can see stitches as you sew.

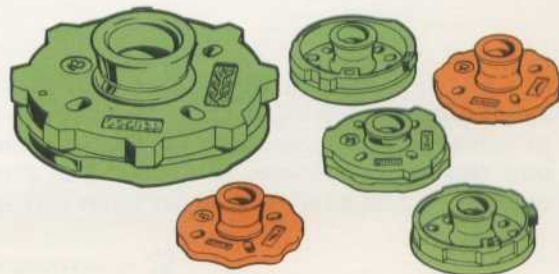
HOW TO GET THE HAND-SMOCKED EFFECT BY MACHINE

Setting your machine:

- Special Stitch Selector — 
- Stitch Width Control — 3 to 4
- Special Stitch Modifier — Middle
- Q FOOT and Q NEEDLE™
- Stitch Length Control — 6
- Zigzag Needleplate

First, the smocked area: The stitching is done before the piece is sewn into the garment. Make a straight line of gathers across the fabric being smocked. Directly under the line of gathering, stitch over the gathers. Continue rows of stitches $\frac{1}{4}$ " apart with gathers inbetween.

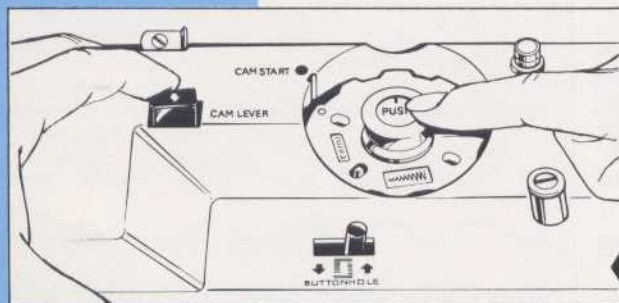
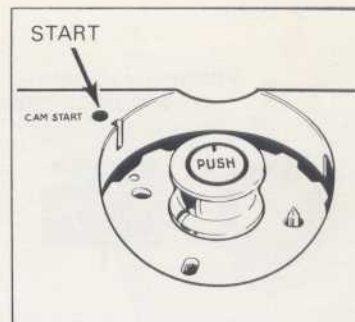
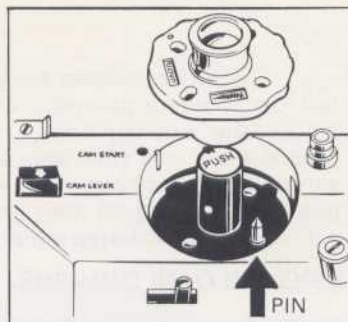
When you open your Pattern Cams Attachment box you open a world of wonderful decorative designs. Thirty tiny discs to make your clothing and home accessories big fashion news. The best part is that your machine does the work . . . you get the compliments!



LEARNING TO USE YOUR DESIGN CAMS ...

Follow these
step-by-step
instructions —
after the first time,
you'll remember

First, your machine settings:
To use any of your pattern
cams, just turn the Stitch
Selector to CAM.



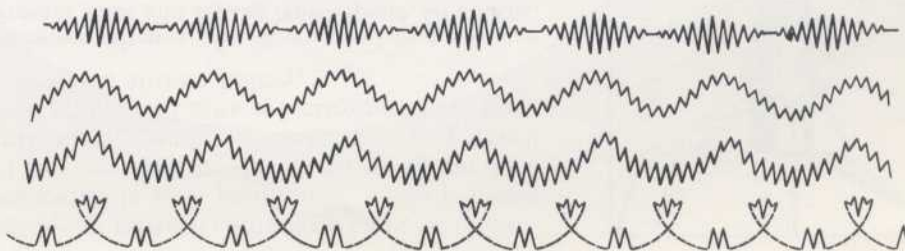
Now, insert the cam: Raise top cover plate and place cam in Cam Holder (28) while pulling Cam Lever (27) **forward**. Just be sure the retaining pin in the cam holder enters one of the holes in the cam. Push down as far as possible.

To start a pattern at its beginning, align the engraved dot on the cam as close as possible to the cam start indicator (single cycle cams have red zone, not dot). You're ready to sew.

To remove a cam, just push down on the cam shaft with right hand, and pull cam release lever **forward**, with left hand. The cam will pop up for removal.

Try several design cams on a remnant or two before you choose your favorites. Then see how you can create interesting effects by combining designs with appliques, bias tapes, laces and other trimmings.

Among many handsome combinations ...

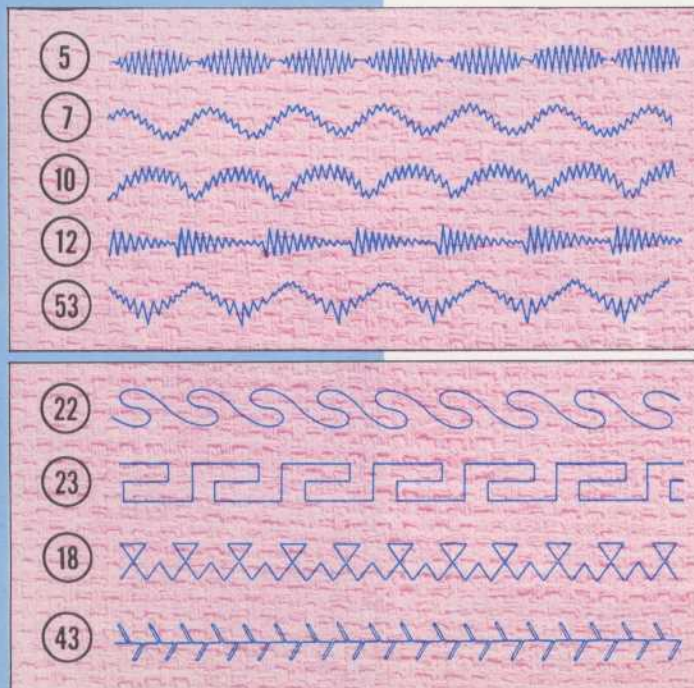


EXPERIMENT WITH YOUR CAM DESIGNS

Possibilities are
limitless

Designing with your pattern cams: You can sew beautiful decorative patterns with your cams, using a single needle. (And you can vary the design by using the double needle and two different color threads . . . as you will see in the next chapter.) Cams are numbered for easy selection — samples shown below.

For most decorative stitches, we recommend that you use Satin Stitch Presser Foot and Zigzag Needleplate. Of course, your Stitch Selector will be in the CAM position. The Width, Length and Stitch Modifier controls should be changed as indicated in the following "recipes".

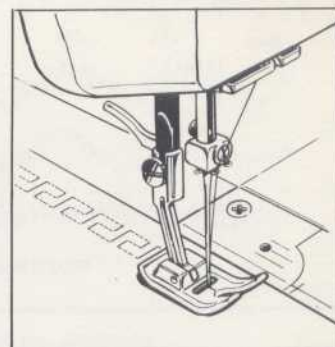


BASIC DECORATIVE DESIGNS

Here you see only five of the many basic decorative designs that you can do with your pattern cams. Think of these as "trim" for collars, cuffs, even waistbands or belts . . . and for making pillowcases, towels, other super-special "domestics"!

TRY "SHIFTING INTO REVERSE"

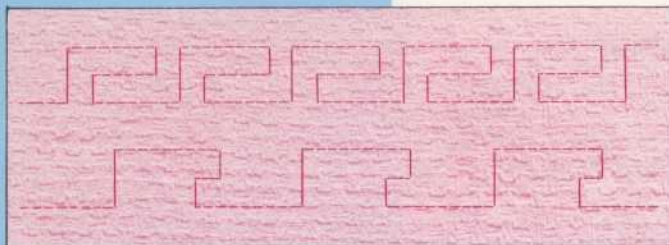
Look at the difference in the designs at left! They go **both** forward and backward — and your machine does all the hard work with these special cams! Your friends may think you've mastered magic when you use these designs on gifts!



SET WIDTH CONTROL AT 1-TO-4
SET LENGTH AT RED ZONE,
MODIFIER AT RED DOT



SET WIDTH CONTROL AT 1-TO-4
SET LENGTH AT 6,
MODIFIER AT MIDDLE



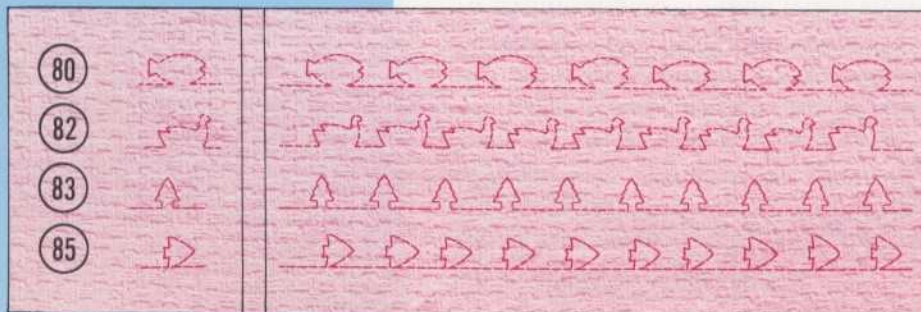
WANT A SINGLE PATTERN? OR A CONTINUING SERIES?

You can do either with your Kenmore — just switch!

GREAT FUN WITH THIS KENMORE FEATURE!

Add a tiny fish or flower or tree on the corner of a pocket or collar. Or add a series. Just sew the number of designs you need — press “Cycle Control” (34) and the cam will produce one more design and stop. So when you come to a corner your design is not distorted. Here are your machine settings:

- Special Stitch Selector — CAM
- Stitch Width Control — 4
- Stitch Length Control — 6
- Stitch Modifier — MIDDLE
- Satin Stitch Foot
- Zigzag Needleplate



REVERSE — STRETCHED OR SHORTENED

Yes, you can **modify** reverse designs — and change their looks impressively. Try squeezing them up ... then stretching them out ... all you need to do is turn the Stitch Modifier (inside the Length Control) slightly!



To **shorten** design, turn Stitch Modifier control **toward “S”** ... to **lengthen**, turn toward “L”.



This switch enables you to sew a **single** design — just press down **left**. A red light will appear on front of machine indicating Cycle Control.

One design or a series. . .

First, insert the pattern cam (as you learned on the preceding page). With cycle control on, press down on the foot control and the machine will sew just **one** unit of the pattern and **stop**. If you want to sew a **series** of the pattern, simply turn off cycle control and continue pressing down on **foot** control. Now you can repeat the design (fish, tree, whatever!) around any pocket, collar, hem.

GETTING THE MOST FROM FABRICS THAT GIVE

Below and on next page — stitch, fabric and thread charts

Some stretchy suggestions. . .

Be sure to use the Q SET™ with knits and any synthetic woven fabric — and zigzag, satin or overcast foot as required.

Loosely constructed knits sometimes catch over toes of presser foot. To remedy this, wrap short strip of transparent tape around the foot encasing both toes.

To avoid tangled threads when working with knits, start seams carefully. Position

fabric and lower needle before lowering presser foot.

It is always a good idea to test thread tension and stitches on a scrap of the fabric being used.

Knits contain more yarn than woven fabrics, so you will need to take greater care to keep your machine clean specially in feed dog and bobbin case area.

WHERE TO USE WHICH STRETCH STITCH: A CHECK-CHART

A few of the most popular cams for stretch

You have so many cams to choose from . . . and you'll want to try them all. But for **most** stretch stitching, you'll use those illustrated at right. (If you need a "refresher course" on using your cams, review p. 43.)

SPECIAL CAM STITCH



MAXI-STRETCH — CAM 38



OVEREDGE STRETCH — CAM 56



FEATHER STRETCH — CAM 40



SCALLOP STRETCH — CAM 10

MOST FREQUENT USES

Good for mending tears, overcasting seam edges that ravel or joining two edges that overlap, like darts in interfacing. Great for mending worn shirt collars on inside so stitches won't show outside.

Use on sportswear where ½" seams are required. Makes and finishes seams at same time (see "overcast" instructions on p. 41).

Use with laces, on lingerie, bra and girdles; and to apply bias tape. It's great when quilting.

Can be used for attaching girdle panels and applying stretch laces.

These stitches —
specially for stretch
— are built-in

No need for cams here . . . just dial your style . . . and sew! At right you see the most common applications. (But you'll want to turn back to individual page references for detailed "recipe"!)



STRAIGHT STRETCH

Use on stretch and knit fabrics and to repair ready made garments at stress points. Basic stitch for all garment seams requiring "give" (i.e. armholes, crotch area, etc.). Use also to sew center seam of men's neck ties and seams cut on the bias. (See p. 39)



RICK-RACK STRETCH

A basic multi-purpose stretch stitch with same usage as zigzag stitch, especially for lightweight stretch fabrics. (See p. 40)



SMOCKING STRETCH

A decorative stitch for use on children's clothing, lingerie, yokes of blouses, dress bodice. (See p. 40)



ELASTIC STRETCH

Use to apply elastic to top of lingerie or to repair ready-made lingerie and replace or restitch elastic. (See p. 41)



SERGING OR PINE LEAF

Use for overcasting fabrics that ravel or fray easily . . . and for seams that need a great deal of stretch (i.e. swimwear, other sportswear, girdles). Also good-looking! (See p. 40)

These are "everyday"
stitches with
stretch applications

At right you see the most frequently used, but there are more. Just remember to use proper thread — check the chart on the following page.



PLAIN ZIGZAG

Use for all-purpose stretch sewing, seam finishing, edge finishing, or attaching stretch laces. (See p. 20)



SHELL STITCH

A good finishing stitch for nylon tricot lingerie.

HINTS ON SEWING DIFFERENT FABRICS

So many kinds
available today...
now you can
sew them all!

The chart at right provides
many details but you'll also
want to remember ...

- Soft fabrics may need backing — especially where stitches are close together.
- In sewing knits, if you can't match fabric and thread exactly, use the strongest fine thread available and use a Q NEEDLE.
- When working on tweed — or other multicolored bulky fabrics — use one color thread on bobbin, another on top. (Great for repairs — the "patch" practically disappears!)

FABRICS	USEFUL STITCHES TO USE	SPECIAL NOTIONS TO USE
NYLON TRICOT	Serging Stitch Overcast Stretch Elastic Stretch (for sewing on elastic) Feather Stitch Blind Hem	Q NEEDLE™ Polyester, nylon or dacron core thread Q-FOOT™
TERRY CLOTH REGULAR CORDUROY	Special Overcast Stitch (Use same settings as for Serging except Stitch Modifier should be set on Red dot)	Mercerized Thread Size 14 needle
TERRY CLOTH STRETCH	Serging Stitch Overcast Stretch	Mercerized thread Polyester, nylon or dacron core thread Q NEEDLE Q FOOT
LEATHER	Straight or simple Zigzag	Mercerized or silk thread Size 14 needle ½ pressure on presser foot
STRETCH KNITS FOR SWIMWEAR AND SKI WEAR OR GIRDLES	Serging Stretch Overcast Stretch Elastic Stretch Mending Stitch Feather Stitch Scallop Stitch	Polyester, nylon or dacron core thread Q NEEDLE Q FOOT Lace seam tape Pre-shrunk zippers

ADDING YOUR OWN IDEAS AND THAT PROFESSIONAL FINISH

Among techniques in this section...

Page

Ideas for readymades	50
Satin stitching	51
Machine embroidery	52
Using the double needle	54
Edgestitching, narrow hemming	57
Shell stitching, lettuce edging	58
Appliques and quilting	59
Monogramming	60

Simple, low-cost readymades can be "dressed up" with your new Kenmore. Even highly textured terry can be machine-embroidered.



MONEY-SAVING IDEAS FOR DRESSING UP LOW-COST READYMADES

Add high fashion touches at home on your Kenmore.

You don't need to start from scratch to create new and exciting fashions. Buy clothing "off the rack", add delightful details, and call it custom-made. Or rummage through the closet and update your old favorites. For elegant embroidery . . . amusing appliques . . . bright rick-rack trim . . . simply use imagination . . . and your Kenmore. You'll save important wardrobe money — also have great fun!

At right, and below, are some thought-starters for changing the look of a basic wardrobe. Additionally, the following pages provide step-by-step instruction on many touch-up techniques.



Change a simple shirt to a "something" shirt by decorating the front with straight stitched squares.



Cute cutoffs come from worn slacks or overalls — just add patchwork appliqued pockets. These look great added to new clothes too!



Go to great lengths with a short skirt. Drop the hem and add a print border. (Economy Note: The "remnant counters" offer small pieces of elegant fabrics at low cost!)

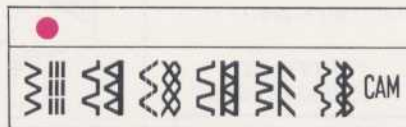
SATIN STITCHES AS THE PROFESSIONALS USE THEM

Applique, monogram
or do buttonholes
with this beautiful
zigzag stitch

Closely-spaced zigzag stitches are called satin stitches. They add a lovely finishing touch to garments and linens — whether in simple sewing or super decorations with any of your pattern cams or embroidery designing. Use a **Zigzag Needleplate** and the special **Satin Stitch Foot**. This foot is “grooved” to permit dense stitching to pass under it easily. Here are your basic settings:



STITCH SELECTOR
(under top)



INDICATOR PANEL WILL SHOW
LIGHT AT FAR LEFT

WIDTH CONTROL — 1 TO 4
(Higher for wider stitches)



STITCH LENGTH CONTROL
(outer dial) — Red zone

STITCH MODIFIER
(inner dial) — Red dot



Important tips on satin stitching: It's a good idea to **loosen** the tension of the **top** thread slightly. The wider the stitch, the looser the tension needed.

If you are stitching on a very soft fabric, use a backing of tissue paper or interfacing for a well-formed stitch. Also, this will prevent puckering and bobbin thread will not show on the right side of the material.

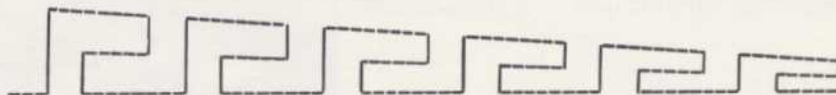
As with all special stitches, it's best to try it out on a remnant of your fabric.

◀ This stitch — with the Satin Stitch Presser Foot — is specially recommended for appliques (see p. 59). One great advantage in using this foot — you know how well you're doing while sewing!

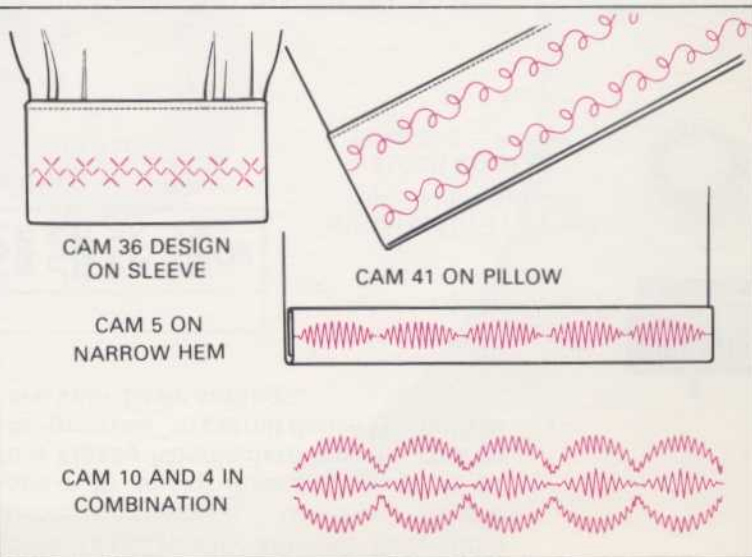
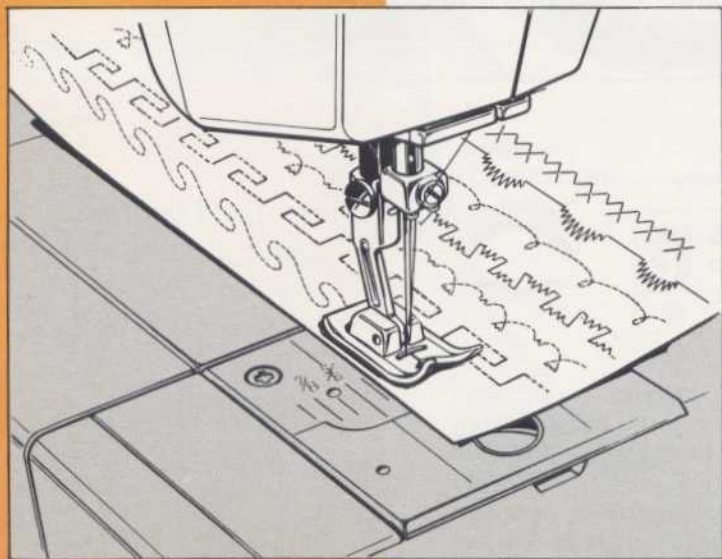
MACHINE EMBROIDERY? CUSTOM DESIGNS BY MACHINE?

Yes — not only
possible — but easy
on your Kenmore

Getting the look and feel of handwork is infinitely faster and easier on your Kenmore — thanks to your pattern cams. Installation and use of the cams is simple to master, see page 43.



Create the loveliest of custom designs — your own personal touch. There is much you can do by adjusting stitch width or length — above is an example on a reverse stitch . . . in a single row. Below you see a number of applications you may never have thought of — and you'll dream up many more. Throughout this section, you'll find new design ideas with step-by-step instructions.

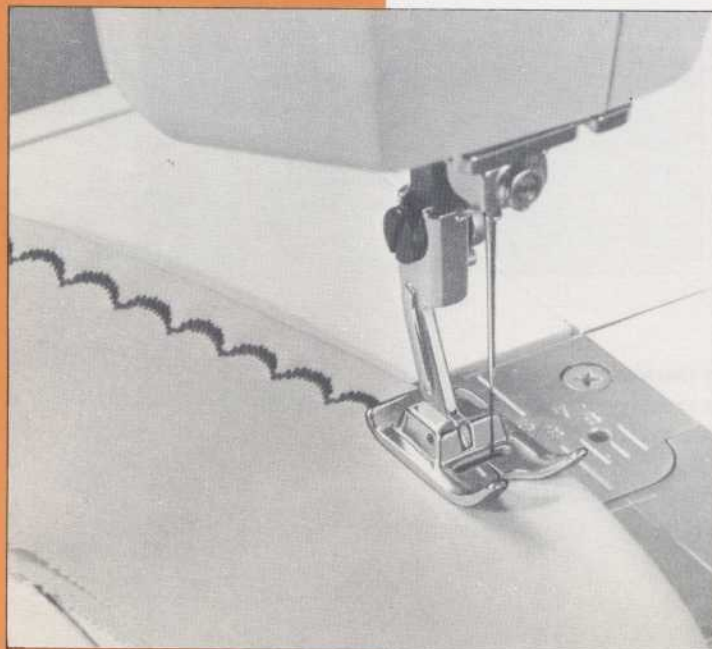
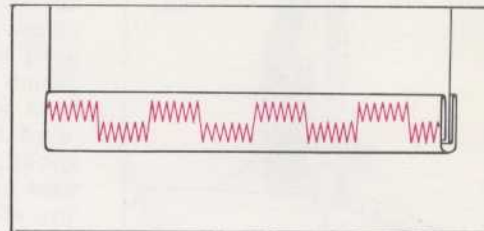


HERE ARE SOME "SINGLE-NEEDLE" DESIGNS YOU'LL LIKE TO USE

Only your "fancy"
is needed for
this fanciwork

Your cams are the clue to simple or super sewing (most of the simple designs were covered in the previous section). Now we demonstrate variations and applications you'll want to master as you become more expert. For example . . .

We've added an embroidered touch to a bias tape at right and perked-up the collar below with a scallop stitch. But you'll find the right place in much of your sewing for these nice "extras".



Remember these single-needle settings

FIRST SELECT AND INSERT YOUR CAM



SET YOUR STITCH
SELECTOR TO CAM



YOUR WIDTH CONTROL
SHOULD BE AT 1 TO 4

THE INDICATOR
PANEL LIGHT WILL
BE AT



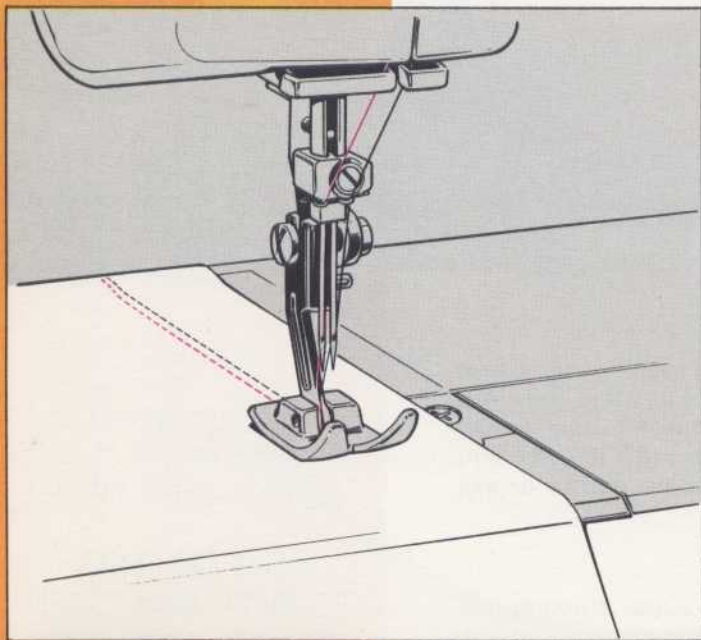
SET STITCH LENGTH
CONTROL AT RED ZONE
STITCH MODIFIER
(INNER DIAL)
AT RED DOT FOR RED CAMS
OR GREEN AREA
FOR GREEN CAMS

◀ USE SATIN STITCH FOOT AND
ZIGZAG NEEDLEPLATE (SHOWN AT LEFT)

BASICS FOR USE OF YOUR "DOUBLE NEEDLE"

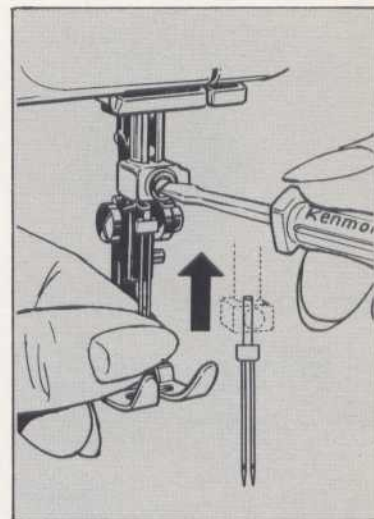
Double the design
effect in a single
simple operation

For greater impact, all your designs can be used with the double needle: using either the same or different color thread. Machine is set exactly the same as when using the single needle **except the Stitch Width Control must never be set beyond 3, or the double needle will break.**



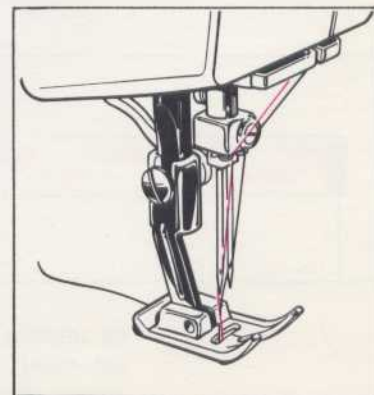
Placement of needle

Raise the needle bar to its highest position and loosen the needle screw. Hold the double needle with the flat side **away** from you. Slip the needle into needle bar as far as it will go. Tighten screw.



Threading the double needle

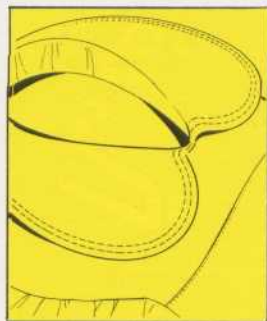
This is the same operation as for single-needle sewing (page 10). Place a spool of thread on each spool pin; draw both threads through upper threading path. Draw **one** thread through **each side** of the double thread guides and through each needle **from front to back**. Turn hand wheel manually **once** to be sure needle will clear presser foot. Pick up bobbin thread as for single-needle.



YOU'LL WANT TO USE DOUBLE-NEEDLE IN STRAIGHT STITCHING, TOO

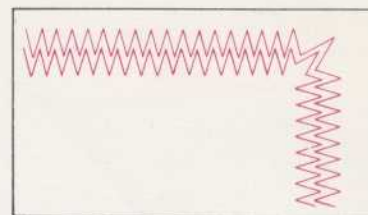
It's great for
decorative
top-stitching

Two needles can be more effective than one for "everyday" sewing as well as for creative designing. Try it on any visible seams — particularly top-stitching. Just be sure that whenever you use the double needle you use a zigzag presser foot and needleplate.



Double-needle stitching

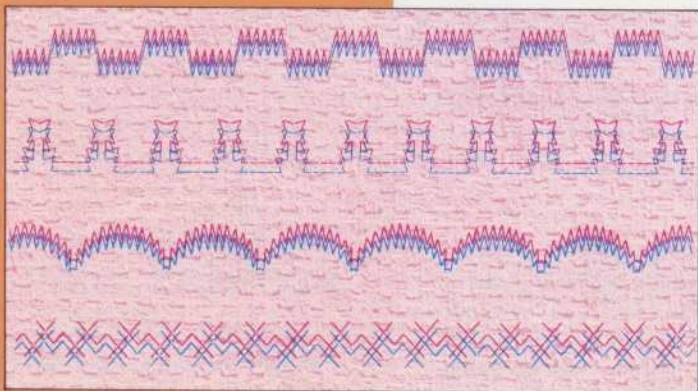
Use the double needle to do decorative top stitching on garments and linens. We're using it here to finish a collar, but you can use it when desired to add detail to seams and hems.



To turn square corners with the double needle . . . after the first portion, stop, pick up stitching with the **longer** needle tip just piercing the fabric. Raise the presser foot, shift fabric **half** the turn, lower foot and take **one** stitch. Raise foot again, complete turn, stitch in new direction.

DOUBLE-NEEDLE DESIGNS DESERVE A DOUBLE-TAKE

As these samples show, when you use the double needle and **two** colors of thread, you create exciting and unusual designs with either the basic or reverse pattern cams.

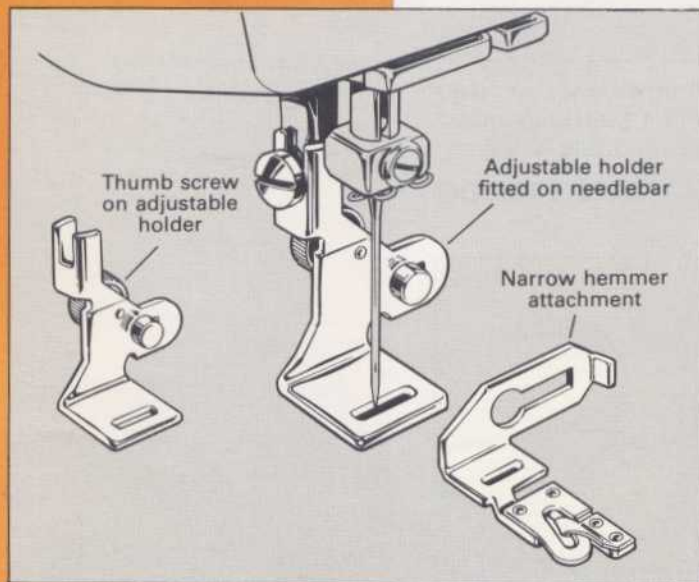


- ◀ Try cam 9 **doubled** for hemming — for linens or for happy trim for children's togs.
- ◀ Cam 81 (the flower design) is twice as interesting with double needle — try it on pockets.
- ◀ Use cam 10 design (upside down and doubled . . . yet!) for collars or sleeves.
- ◀ Have fun with reverse stitch designs (this one is cam 36) — or a simple tea-towel, it looks as if you spent hours, not minutes, sewing it.

IMPROVE YOUR SKILLS WITH THESE KENMORE SPECIAL AIDS

Want to do "narrow-hemming"? Your Kenmore special attachments (found in your Accessories & Buttonholer box) will help you develop these talents. You'll want to meet — and try — all these aids. But first, we suggest, you get acquainted with your "adjustable holder" (at left).

USING YOUR ADJUSTABLE HOLDER

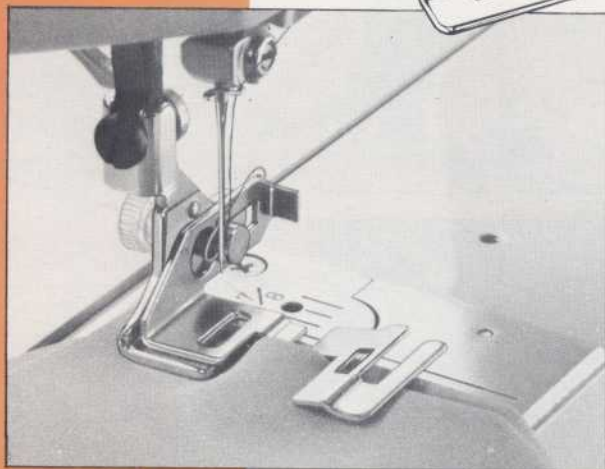
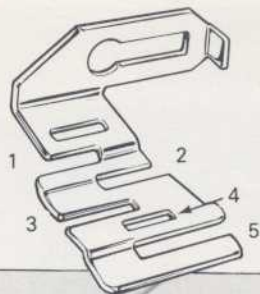


Your regular presser foot is **replaced** with the adjustable holder for the following operations. You'll need to adjust the attachment for correct stitching position.

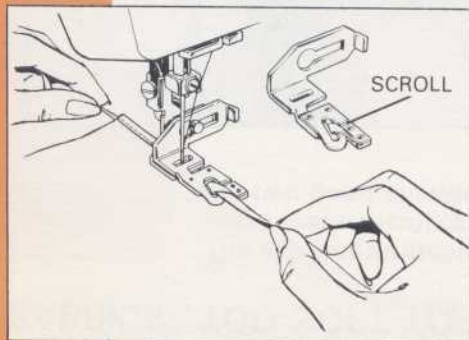
SUGGESTIONS FOR USING THESE ATTACHMENTS

When replacing the regular presser foot with one of these new sewing aids, be sure that the presser bar is **up** and the needle is at its **highest** position. After you have threaded the machine correctly, turn the hand wheel to bring up the bobbin thread. Draw **both** threads under the sewing aid and to the **back** of the machine to avoid tangles. It's a good idea to test stitching first on a scrap of fabric being used.

**YOUR KENMORE
EDGESEWITCHER
MAKES MANY
TRIMS POSSIBLE**



**NOW NARROW
HEMMING
IS EASY**



A MOST USEFUL, VERSATILE ACCESSORY

This one attachment helps you join fabric edges . . . insert lace . . . do seam piping . . . simplifies blind hemming as well as "French" seams. Slots numbered 1 to 5 serve as sewing guides.

Set your machine for the stitch you want to use. Then follow these slot numbers for the task at hand:

Slot 1 will guide fabric to be joined to lace. All you have to do is place the lace in slot 2.

Slot 4 will guide piping being joined to fabric edges. Place the fabric in slots 2 or 3.

Slot 5 may be used as a guide when sewing French seams which are stitched twice, once on **right** side and once on **other** side. This is the classic seam for sheers.

Use slots 1 and 3 to guide fabric with ease during blind hemming. (For details on this technique, see p. 22.)

FORM AND STITCH IN ONE OPERATION

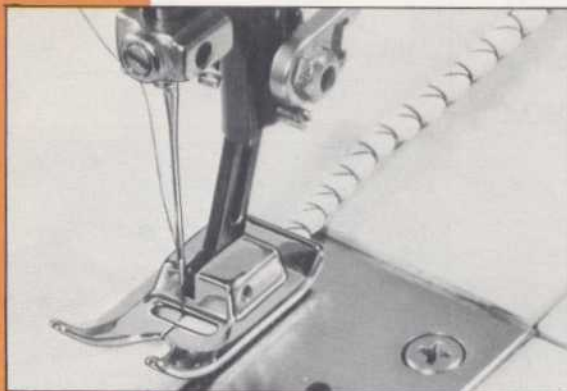
Attach the Narrow Hemmer to the adjustable holder. Set your machine for any stitch you want to use.

Make sure that edge of the fabric is cut straight. Turn a tiny double hem ($\frac{1}{8}$ inch) along edge for about two inches. Place end of this hem under Narrow Hemmer. Hold thread **taut** while stitching along **inside** edge of hem. Feed fabric gradually into "scroll" in hemmer, guiding edge of fabric as shown.

PROBLEM FABRICS? TOO SOFT TO FINISH? HERE ARE HAPPY ENDINGS ...

The extreme stretchiness of some soft fabrics (like jerseys and lingerie tricot) can make hemming troublesome. Here are two good answers with your Kenmore.

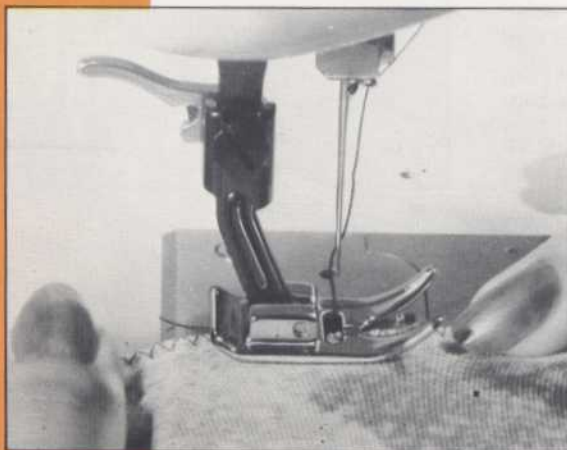
HANDSOME SHELL STITCHING




This **shell-stitched edge** is a popular finish for lingerie and nightgowns. To achieve this multiple scalloped effect, set your machine as shown below. When sewing, allow needle to clear just the **right** edge of the fabric when it zigzags.

Special Stitch Selector — 
 Stitch Width Control — 4
 Stitch Length Control — 10
 Special Stitch Modifier — Red dot
Q FOOT™ Q NEEDLE™
 Zigzag Needleplate

LOVELY LETTUCE EDGING



Lettuce edges take advantage of the fabric's stretchiness. To get the frilly effect, you stretch the fabric while stitching the garment edge. The more the fabric is stretched, the smaller and more numerous the ripples. In this process, some fabrics tend to develop runs, so test a swatch first. Machine settings are the same as above **except:**

Stitch Selector — 
 Stitch Width — 2
 Stitch Length — 12

The exclusive Kenmore **Q FOOT™** and **Q NEEDLE™** are invaluable helpers for stitching these stretch fabrics.

APPLIQUES, OTHER ADD-ONS — EASIER WITH YOUR KENMORE

Neat ways to
personalize
your sewing

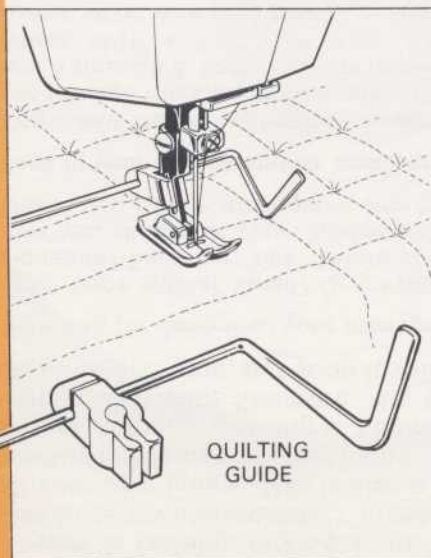
Appliques, small pieces of fabric applied as decorative trim — now are more popular than ever in adding interest to children's wear, sportswear, even dressy clothing. Select an applique to compliment the main fabric and baste it in place. Using the satin stitch (described on page 51), sew around raw edge of applique completely covering edge.



Try these ideas: Use a contrasting color thread or a decorative cam for visible stitching. Use a delicate edge stitch, same color thread, for appliques that look practically "woven in".

A GUIDE FOR QUILTING — THE KENMORE WAY

Great for
orderly rows,
uniformly spaced



This attachment comes in handy whenever you want several rows of stitches an equal distance apart — for garment trim as well as quilts. It consists of a curved prong attached to a long bar on a holder. The prong is shifted back and forth on the holder to establish the distance between rows of stitches.

Attach the quilting guide to presser foot as shown. Select the desired stitch — straight or an embroidery type — and set the machine accordingly. After completing the first row of stitching, place the guiding prong on this stitched line. The second row then can be placed at the desired distance from first row. Continue working in this way for as many rows as you want.

NEW EASE IN MONOGRAMMING BY MACHINE

Here's everything
you need for
the ultimate in
personalized sewing

After a little practice, you'll find it simple to do monograms as handsome as below. Be sure to study all three of the following pages before you start!



Always in fashion, monogramming is a classic way to personalize sweaters, dresses, towels and all your own linens. This is also a clever way to identify uniforms and other items "going away to school". Monogramming is a quick machine operation with your Kenmore. No, it may not be easy the first time, but soon it will be!

Selecting (or designing) your monogram

Want large letters? Small? Or maybe use your own signature? Read our "tips" before you decide. Whatever you choose as your "trademark", the following shows you how to monogram, step by step.

Look in your Monogrammer accessory box . . .

You'll find the Monogrammer attachment, a special see-through Monogram Foot, and 26 Templates, letters A through Z. Each template provides two sizes of letters, 11/16" x 29/32" x 3/8" x 1/2". (For larger monograms, draw your own pattern — see page 62.)

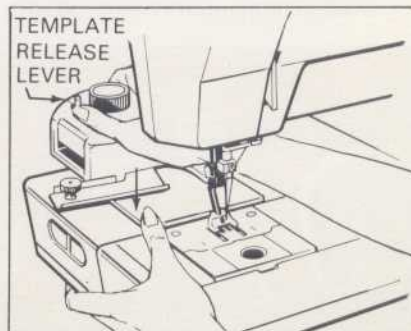
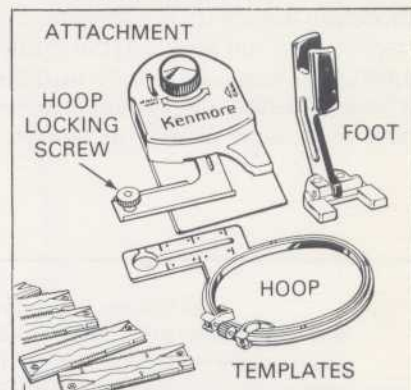
To install Monogrammer...

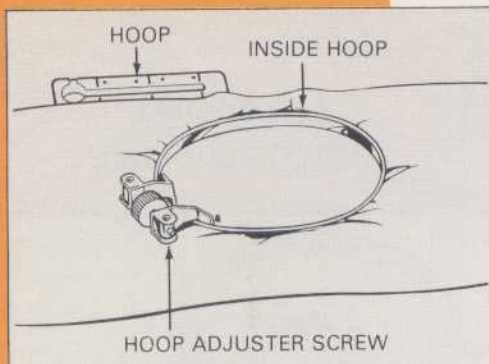
First raise needle to highest position and raise presser foot . . . remove attachment coverplate . . . install monogram presser foot. Now separate two parts of Monogrammer: Loosen hoop locking screw and remove hoop from template holder. Snap holder onto machine, as shown at right, with template release lever pushed away from you.

Next, insert fabric and templates as diagrammed below . . .

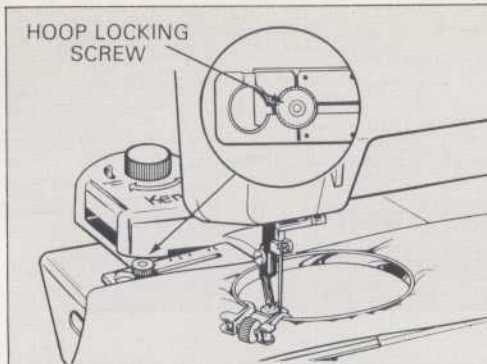
Setting your machine for monogramming . . .

- Set Special Stitch Selector at 
- Set Width Control at 1 or 1½ (depending upon letter size)
- Set Length Control at 0
- Stitch Modifier (inner dial) should be at Red Dot
- Pressure Regulator at 0
- Use Monogram Foot
- Zigzag Needleplate

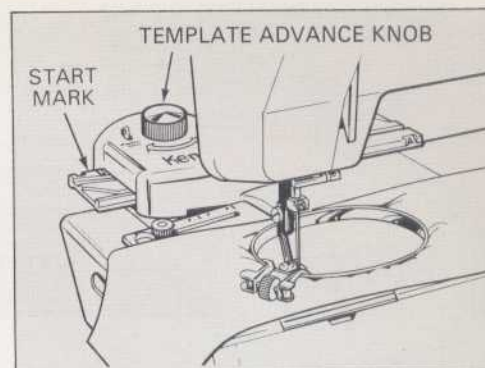




Now, separate two pieces of hoop by turning the adjuster screw to **reduce** size of inside hoop. Place fabric in hoop. Insert top hoop and tighten in place by turning screw. Fabric should be taut and smooth inside of hoop.

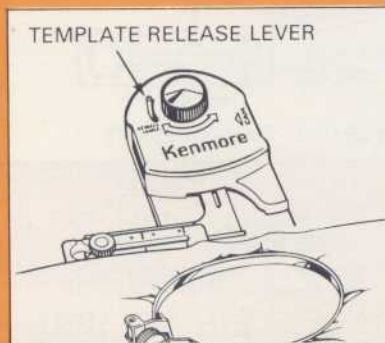


Attach the hoop portion to template holder as shown. For the **first** letter the hoop should be locked into position with the screw positioned at the **far left** line.



Insert desired template into **right** side of holder. Turn template advance knob clockwise until **start** mark on template aligns with **left** edge of the monogrammer.

As you finish a letter, stop sewing. Remove template by pulling it to left. To stitch next letter, reposition hoop and proceed as for first letter.



Yes, you may have "interruptions"

... until you become expert. The upper thread occasionally may break during monogramming. If it does ...

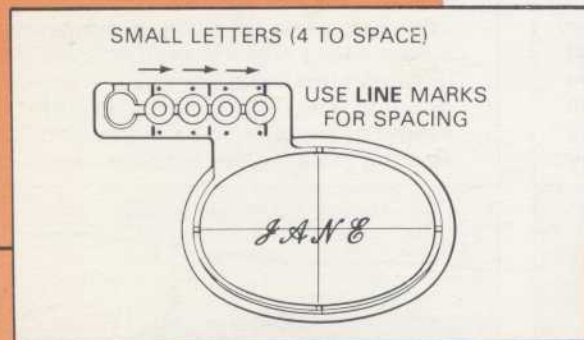
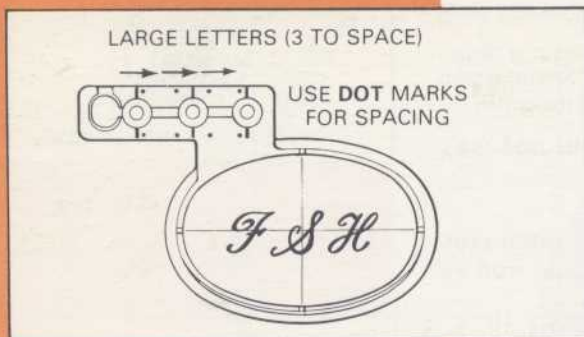
Stop the machine, and rethread the needle. Push and **hold** the Template Release Lever **away** from you with left hand. Turn Template Advance Knob **counter**-clockwise with right hand to return the material to location where machine stopped sewing. Then continue.

Now that you know **how** to monogram by machine ... consider again **what** you want to monogram. Your initials — the Kenmore large or small size? Even bigger initials? Or your own design? Read the **next** page before you decide!

TIPS ON SELECTING, SPACING YOUR MONOGRAMS

TO POSITION LETTERS AND START USING YOUR TEMPLATES

For "centering", lightly mark a cross on the fabric, and align with marks on hoop as shown.



Want initials or names? Note that three letters fit in hoop space when sewing larger Kenmore template. Four letters fit in this space if using smaller letters — for names like Jane, John, Dick. Locking screw should be set at black **lines** for 3 letters, at black **dots** for 4 letters.

If monogramming clothing, be sure to stitch letters at an early stage of garment construction. It's much easier to work with a **small** piece of fabric. If you are monogramming a ready-made garment, be sure it is well supported on desk or table during stitching.

Stitch width control is set relative to size of monogram. Set at 1 for a **small** size letter ... near $1\frac{1}{2}$ for **large** letters. You may need to adjust the width slightly depending upon type of fabric you are stitching.

(It may be necessary to **reduce** top thread tension slightly when sewing monograms. The **wider** the stitch used, the **less** tension needed. (**No** bobbin thread should be **visible** on **top** of fabric.)

Ready to "perfect" your monogramming? Here are some refinements. Try a Q NEEDLE™ or a size 9 or 11. Use a **fine** thread. Be sure to start with a well-filled bobbin and thread spool. You won't want to run out of thread in the middle of a letter or a series of letters.

AND DESIGNING YOUR OWN

Draw initials or words on fabric and fit fabric into embroidery hoop. Writing is sewn with satin stitch. Attach Satin Stitch Presser Foot. Set stitch width 1-4 as desired. Slip hoop and fabric under needle, lower presser bar, take **one** stitch to raise bobbin thread through fabric. Using a medium speed, stitch along marked outline, guiding fabric carefully by hand. At right are **basic** machine settings.

FOR LARGER INITIALS, HANDWRITTEN OR HOMEMADE DESIGN...



Stitch Selector — 
Stitch Width — 1 to 4
Stitch Length — 24
Stitch Modifier — Red dot
Darning Plate, Satin Stitch Foot
Presser Foot Pressure — 0 to 1

An illustration of a dark green sewing machine on a light green background. Various tools are scattered around the machine: a screwdriver, a seam ripper, a small bottle of oil, a presser foot, a needle, and two bobbins. The title 'TO KEEP YOUR MACHINE STRONG AND HEALTHY TO KEEP YOUR EQUIPMENT UP TO YOUR SKILLS' is written in bold, black, sans-serif capital letters across the middle of the page.

TO KEEP YOUR MACHINE STRONG AND HEALTHY TO KEEP YOUR EQUIPMENT UP TO YOUR SKILLS

Any problems? This section shows you things you can check before calling a serviceman . . . do-it-yourself tips for keeping your Kenmore at top performance . . . plus all you need to know about ordering accessories or parts.

<u>For the long life of your machine</u>	<u>Page</u>
Common Performance Problems	64
Keeping Your Machine Clean	66
Oiling Your Machine	68
Ordering Replacement Parts	74
SUBJECT INDEX TO THIS BOOK	70
GLOSSARY OF SEWING TERMS	72

PERFORMANCE PROBLEMS? THIS CHART MAY SOLVE THEM

Your Kenmore sewing machine is a precision instrument, designed to give you many years of troublefree sewing — with minimum maintenance. But it is a complex machine. And you may sometimes have difficulty in mastering a given stitch . . . adjusting for an unusual fabric . . . learning when to replace a needle or use a different thread. So if trouble occurs, don't panic . . .

First, check to see if machine is plugged into the electrical outlet. (Remember, for safety's sake, you always should unplug your machine when not in use!)

Second, check the list below. Often you'll be able to solve the problem yourself without a service call.

Then if you still need help, it's available . . . call your nearest Sears Service Center.

SUSPECTED PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	POSSIBLY EASY CORRECTION
IRREGULAR STITCHES	Incorrect size needle. Improper threading. Loose upper thread tension. Pulling fabric. Light pressure on presser foot. Loose presser foot. Unevenly wound bobbin. Nicks or burrs at needleplate opening.	Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric. Rethread machine; check tension spring threading. Tighten upper thread tension. Do not pull fabric; guide it gently. Increase pressure on presser foot. Reset presser foot. Rewind bobbin. Replace needleplate, or polish off burrs completely.
BREAKING NEEDLE	Pulling fabric. Incorrect size needle. Incorrect setting of needle. Loose presser foot.	Do not pull fabric; guide it gently. Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric. Reset needle. Reset presser foot.
BUNCHING OF THREAD	Upper and lower threads not drawn back under presser foot before starting seam.	When starting a seam be sure to draw both threads under and back of presser foot about 4" and hold until a few stitches are formed.

SUSPECTED PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	POSSIBLY EASY CORRECTION
PUCKERING	<p>Incorrect thread tension(s). Light pressure on presser foot. Using two different sizes or kinds of thread. Bent or blunt needle. Loose presser foot. Fabric too sheer or too soft.</p>	<p>Reset thread tension(s). Increase pressure on presser foot. Upper thread and bobbin thread should be same size and kind. Insert new needle. Reset presser foot. Use underlay of tissue paper.</p>
SKIPPING STITCHES	<p>Incorrect size needle. Certain knits and synthetics. Bent or blunt needle. Incorrect setting of needle. Tight upper thread tension. Light pressure on presser foot.</p>	<p>Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric. Use "Q NEEDLE"™ and "Q FOOT"™. Insert new needle. Reset needle. Loosen upper thread tension. Increase pressure on presser foot.</p>
BREAKING UPPER THREAD	<p>Starting to stitch too fast. Improper threading. Tight upper thread tension. Incorrect size needle. Sharp eye in needle. Nicks or burrs at needleplate opening.</p>	<p>Start to stitch at a medium speed. Rethread machine. Loosen upper thread tension. Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric. Insert new needle. Replace needleplate, or polish off burrs completely.</p>
BREAKING BOBBIN THREAD	<p>Improper bobbin case threading. Lint in bobbin case or shuttle.</p>	<p>Check bobbin case threading. Clean bobbin case and shuttle.</p>
FABRIC NOT MOVING	<p>Darning plate attached. Light pressure on presser foot. Thread knotted under fabric.</p>	<p>Remove darning plate. Increase pressure on presser foot. Place both threads back under presser foot before beginning to stitch.</p>
MACHINE JAMMING, KNOCKING NOISE	<p>Thread caught in shuttle. Damaged needle.</p>	<p>Disassemble and clean shuttle. Replace needle.</p>
MACHINE DOES NOT SEW	<p>Hand wheel not returned to stitching position. Power cord not connected.</p>	<p>Push in clutch. Check plug.</p>

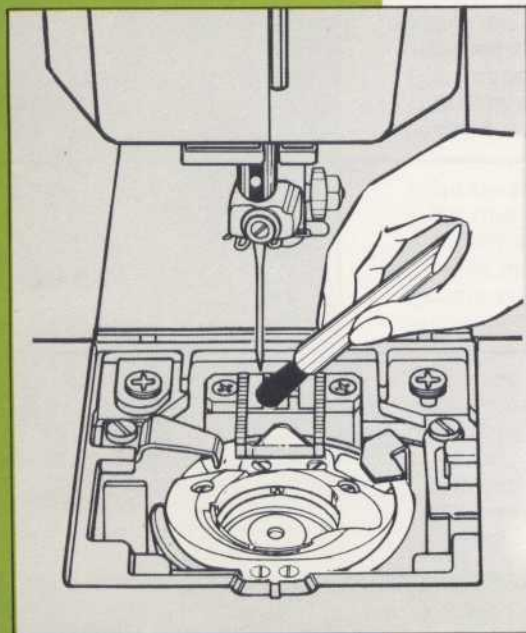
CLEANING YOUR MACHINE AND KEEPING IT CLEAN

A clean machine
sews better...
runs smoother...
lasts longer

It takes a little time — and very little effort — to keep the essential parts of your sewing machine in finest working order. For the easy maintenance described on these pages, you may want to buy the special sewing machine oil and brush available in the sewing machine department of your nearest Sears store.

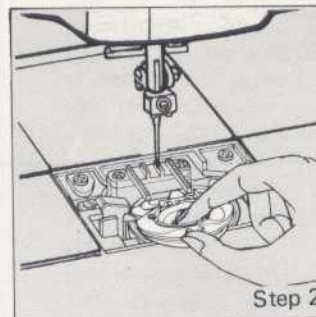
The small brush can be used to clean in and around the feed dogs and shuttle area to remove accumulated dust and lint. This is specially important when you're working with knits and fabrics with nap that tend to shed more than woven fabrics.

Cleaning shuttle area. On rare occasions, you may want to clean the shuttle area. Just follow these simple steps . . .

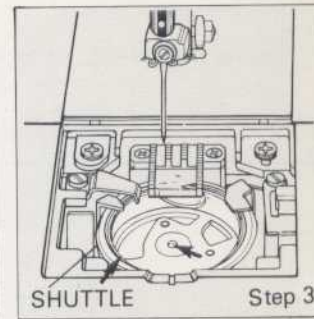


Turn hand wheel toward you until needle bar (8) is at its highest position and pointed hook at 12 o'clock (under feed dogs). Pull out two locking wings in direction of arrows.

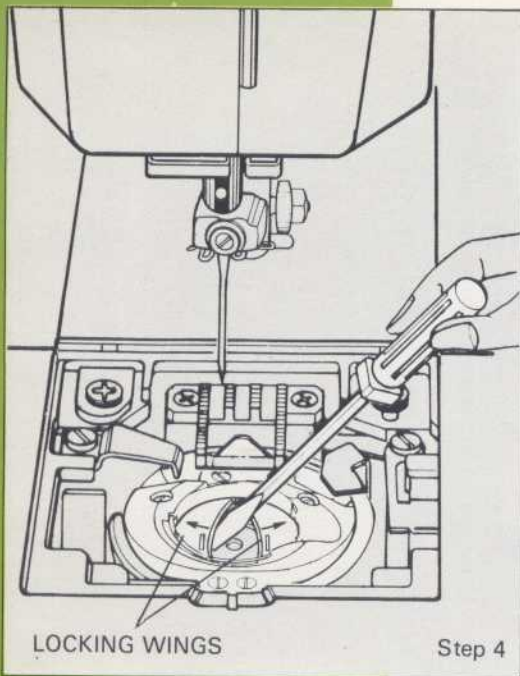
NOTICE: Two black screws should not be removed.



Lift out bobbin case from front.



Then clean shuttle with small brush and put a drop of oil on center hole. Don't over-oil! (Reminder: don't use household oil... use sewing machine oil.)



Replacing bobbin case. Make sure needle bar and pointed hook is at the same position as Step 1. Insert bobbin case into shuttle opening and push two locking wings outward until they snap into place.

A LIGHT JOB TO KEEP YOUR SEWING BRIGHT

When replacing a burned out bulb, only use a new sewing machine light bulb (see part #6797 on page 75). The light is located inside the Face Cover Plate (12) of your machine. Turn the light switch **off** and swing open the cover plate. Raise lamp shade. Push up the bulb slightly and turn clockwise. Insert new bulb, push up and turn counterclockwise.

REMOVING MACHINE

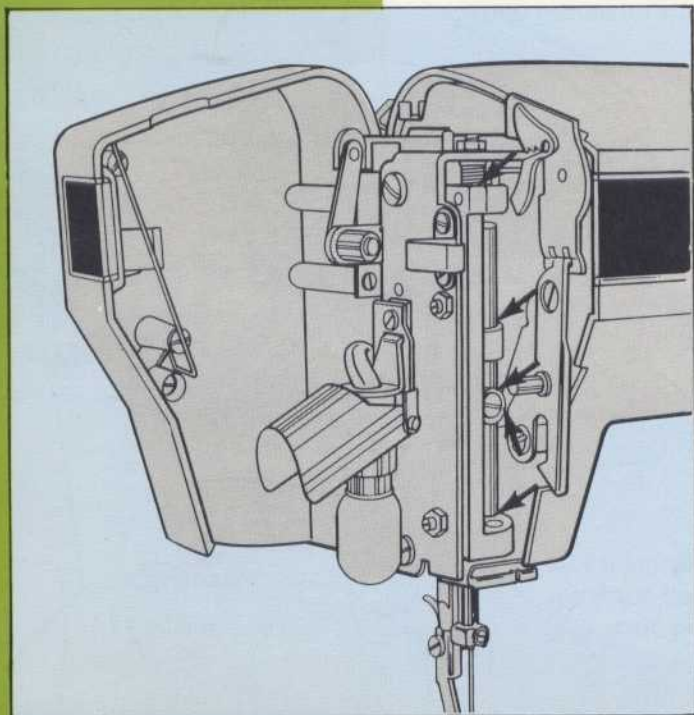
When you need to remove your machine from its cabinet or case for repair, loosen the screws holding your machine in cabinet or case. Then lift machine out.



OILING YOUR MACHINE KEEPS IT SMOOTH RUNNING

Be sure to
use special
sewing machine oil

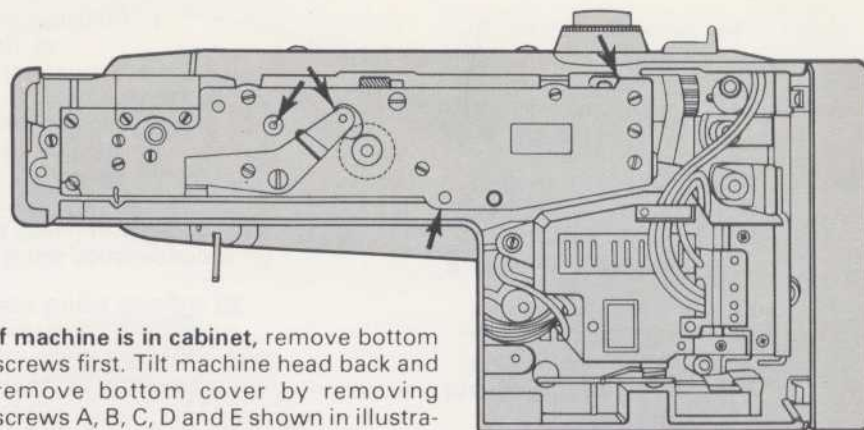
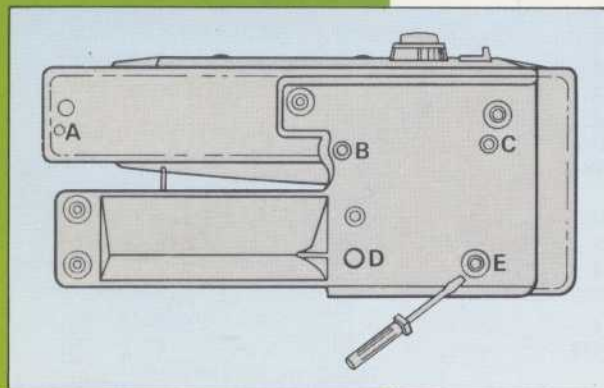
To prevent friction and wear, oil your machine regularly. If you use the machine all day every day, oil it weekly. If it is used moderately, oil it every two months. If the machine is not used for some time, oil it the day before you start to sew to be sure you don't soil fabrics. Always remove dust and lint before oiling. Just a drop or two of oil at each point is sufficient. Remove any excess oil from thread-handling parts with a lintless fabric, like cheesecloth.



Oiling in face cover plate. Swing hinged Face Cover Plate (12) open and oil points indicated by arrows in illustration at left.

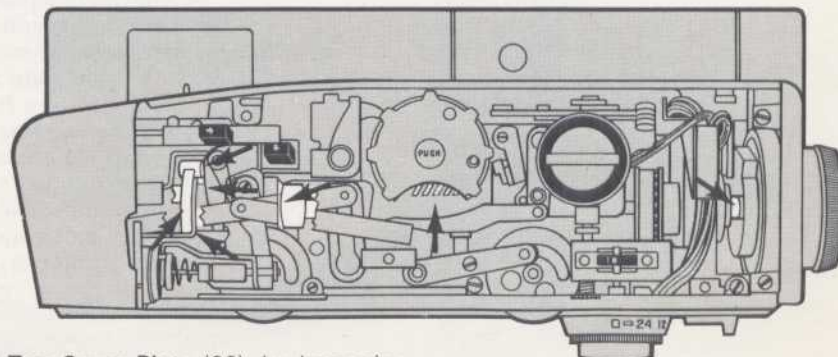
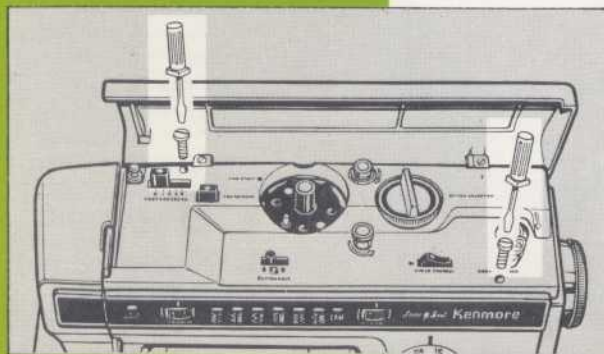
It's a good idea to polish the take-up lever, thread guides and area around the needle and presser foot, on a regular basis.

OILING UNDERSIDE



If machine is in cabinet, remove bottom screws first. Tilt machine head back and remove bottom cover by removing screws A, B, C, D and E shown in illustration at left. Then just oil points indicated on underside of unit as shown.

OILING UNDER TOP COVER PLATE



Lift Top Cover Plate (36), by loosening two top screws, as shown at left. Then oil points indicated by arrows in top of machine head.

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GLOSSARY OF FREQUENTLY USED MACHINE SEWING TERMS

Some beginners may get confused about "presser foot" vs. "foot pressure" vs. "feed dogs". Some experienced sewers may not yet have been acquainted with "fusibles" or the Kenmore "Q SET". Hopefully this brief glossary will aid all Kenmore users. It covers some basic terms (and machine parts) that you may want to study or refer to frequently.

Abutted Seam — Two seam edges joined edge to edge with an underlay of a lightweight fabric.

Applique — Small pieces of fabric applied as decorative trim by stitching in place. Use a satin or decorative stretch stitch or even a straight stitch.

Arrowhead Tacking — A decorative triangular tack used to reinforce small areas of strain, like top of pleats.

Bar Tacked Buttonholes — Rectangular buttonholes with two sides equal in length to the buttonhole opening and two ends finished with bar tacks.

Bar Tacking — A straight tack used for reinforcing small areas like ends of buttonholes, pockets, and lingerie straps.

Backtacking — Reverse stitches taken at the beginning and ending of seams to reinforce them.

Balanced Stitches — Those with correct, balanced amount of tension on both needle (top) and bobbin (bottom) threads. The link formed with each stitch will lie midway between fabric layers.

Basting — A temporary stitch made by a long stitch. Usually removed when permanent stitching is done, basting is more easily identified if done in thread contrasting in color to garment.

Bias — The 45-degree diagonal of a fabric. It is the diagonal line formed when the lengthwise grain of the fabric is folded to the crosswise grain.

Blind Hemming — A technique using a Blindstitch which is practically invisible on the right side of the garment.

Blind Stitch — Used for hemming and finishing which is invisible on the right side of the fabric. This built-in machine stitch consists of three straight stitches and one zigzag stitch.

Bobbin — A small spool which supplies the bottom thread to the needle in a sewing machine. It fits into a case under needle and works with upper thread to form stitches.

Bound Buttonhole — Made by stitching strips of fabric to the buttonhole in any of several ways. The strips are turned to the wrong side of the fabric and "bind" the

edges of the buttonhole opening. These buttonholes are particularly suited to tailored garments.

Buttonhole Cutter — Sometimes called Seam Ripper, a tool which simplifies slitting fabric for buttonhole opening or cutting seams open; has a point for picking out threads.

Cams — Machine attachments which control the width movement of the needle to make uniform decorative designs.

Cording — A cord encased in bias fabric and used to finish edges of collars, waistbands, pillows and slipcovers.

Darning — Mending holes, tears in fabric, by reinforcing with rows of stitching.

Dart — A stitched fold of fabric tapering to a point at one or both ends, used to shape a garment to fit the curves of the body.

Ease — Fullness in one section of a seam to shape curved areas of a garment such as bust and set-in sleeves. The fullness is evenly distributed without puckering.

Edging — Any lace, tape or trim which decorates an edge of a garment or other items.

Embroidery — Decorative stitching.

Facing — A piece of fabric, fitted or bias applied to finish the edges of necklines, armhole and openings in a garment.

Fagoting Stitch — A decorative stitch used to join garment sections, leaving a space between the edges.

Feed Dogs — Machine part, under the needleplate, which create an upward pressure on fabric keeping it taut while advancing it.

Foot Control — Machine part which controls sewing speed.

Frayed — The worn edge of fabrics.

Fusibles — Iron-on sewing aids.

French Seams — A double-stitched seam that looks like a plain seam on the right side and a neat tuck on the wrong side. Used often for sheer fabrics, infant clothes.

Gathering — One or two rows of stitching, either by hand or machine, drawn up to form even fullness.

Grain — The direction of fabric threads.

Hand Wheel — Machine part which raises and engages the needle.

Interfacing — A suitable fabric that is placed between two layers of fabric to give added body, shape or support to a garment.

Lapped Seam — One seam allowance is lapped over another and topstitched. Often used in sportswear and tailored shirts.

Lining — A suitable fabric constructed in the shape of garment to finish the inside of a garment or one section of it.

Notions — All supplies that are used in the

construction of a garment such as thread, zipper, tape, buttons, etc. Notions are sometimes called "Findings."

Overcasting Stitch — A zigzag stitch placed over the raw edge of the fabric to finish the edge and keep it from raveling.

Overlap — Part of a garment that extends or laps over another part.

Presser Foot — Machine part which creates downward pressure on the fabric keeping it taut while moving it forward. Pressure is regulated to suit fabric.

Q Set — Exclusive Kenmore "Q" Needle and Presser Foot designed to provide easy, secure sewing of synthetic woven, stretch and knit fabrics.

Ravel — 1. To unweave fabric by drawing threads or yarns from along the edge of a fabric to create a fringed edge. 2 To fray, as in unfinished seam end.

Raw Edge — An unfinished, unseamed end of garment, draperies, etc.

Reinforce — To add strength to an area by either adding another fabric (patch) or rows of stitching (darn).

Round End Buttonhole — Regular worked machine sewed buttonholes such as keyhole, eyelet and purl-edge.

Satin Stitch — Closely-spaced zigzag stitches that add a decorative touch to garments, table linens, home accessories. Also a good stitch for appliques.

Seam Allowance — The fabric edge that extends beyond the stitching line. The seam allowance in most patterns is 5/8".

Smocking — A decorative way of gathering a piece of fabric with even folds; done before the garment is assembled.

Stay Stitching — A temporary stitch used as reinforcement, or guide for turning an edge. Also prevents fabric stretching during garment assembling.

Stretch Stitches — Those automatically produced on some machines by dual action of needle and feed dogs which move the fabric forward and backward to form stitches which "give" with the fabric. Specially designed for synthetic woven, stretch and knit fabrics; also useful for reinforcing readymade garment seams.

Tack — To secure, reinforce or finish seams with short, tight stitches in various patterns i.e., Arrowhead (triangular); Bar (straight).

Tension — The degree of looseness or tightness of the needle (top) and bobbin (bottom) threads that interlock to form machine stitches. Correct tension affects durability and appearance of stitching.

Top-Stitching — A line of stitching on the outside of the garment. It is usually close to a finished seam or edge.

Templates — Machine attachments which control the width movement of the needle to make uniform stitch patterns, as in monogramming and buttonhole sewing.

Zigzag Stitch — A machine stitch made by the movement of the needle from side-to-side rather than in a straight line.

REPLACING (OR ADDING) IMPORTANT ATTACHMENTS

All the attachments and accessories shown on these two pages may be obtained from any Sears, Roebuck and Co. or Simpson-Sears Limited store or service center.

NEEDLES

Packet of needles with your machine includes a variety of sizes. Replacement needles come in packages of one size only.



You may want to order these additional needles:

Size Needle	Part No.
*No. 9	6740
No. 11	6741
No. 14	6742
No. 16	6743
No. 18	6744
"Q NEEDLE"™	6746
Double Needle	6749

When ordering parts, please refer to this illustrated list and give the following information to Sears:

1. MACHINE MODEL NUMBER
2. PART NUMBER
3. ITEM NAME
4. ITEM DESCRIPTION

PRESSER FEET



Straight Stitch
(Part No. 45171)



Standard Zigzag
(Part No. 44985)



Satin Stitch
(# 44988)



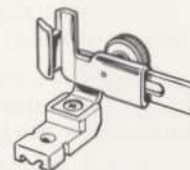
Plastic Satin
Stitch (#43776)



"Q FOOT"™
(#6843)



"Q SET"™
(#6858)



Zipper Foot
(#6759)



Blind Stitch Foot
(#6886)



Overcasting
(#35094)

PATTERN DISCS (CAMS)



Table at right shows each design number (and color of cam) — also shown on Decorative Stitch Panel (31) of your machine.

Basic Designs (Orange)

Design	Part No.
(4)	26844
(5)	26845
(7)	26847
(8)	26848
(9)	26849
(10)	26850
(11)	26851
(12)	26852
(18)	26858
(53)	39000

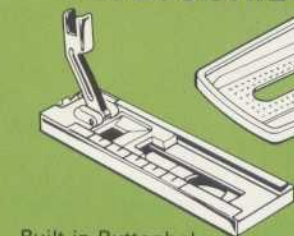
Reverse Stitches (Green)

Design	Part No.	Design	Part No.
(22)	26862	(36)	28766
(23)	26863	(38)	34769
(24)	26864	(39)	34770
(25)	26866	(40)	28767
(26)	26867	(41)	28765
(27)	26868	(43)	28769
(28)	26869	(56)	43850

Single Cycle (Green)

Design	Part No.
(80)	43620
(81)	43621
(82)	43622
(83)	43623
(84)	43624
(85)	43625

BUTTONHOLE AND MONOGRAM ACCESSORIES



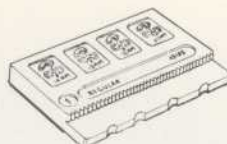
Built-in Buttonhole Guide Foot (#43840)



Buttonhole Guideplate (Part 45170)



Buttonhole Foot (#43852)

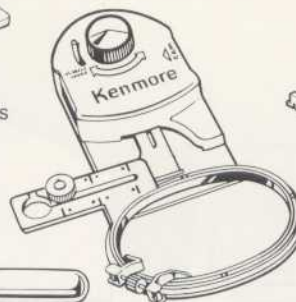


Buttonhole Templates

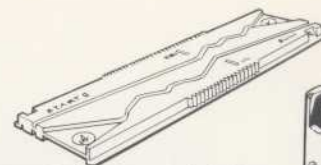
No. 1 Part 45195
No. 2 Part 45196
No. 3 Part 45197
No. 4 Part 45198
No. 5 Part 45199



Buttonhole Opener (#6830)



Monogrammer Attachment (Part 43560)



Each letter of alphabet on one template — in two sizes (Part Numbers 43701 through 43726)

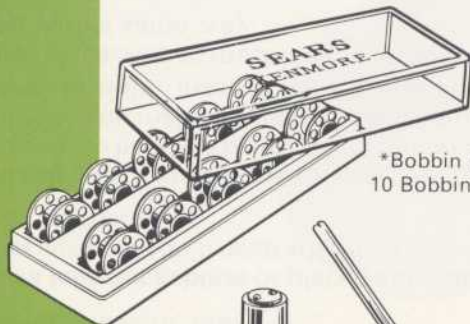


See-through Monogram Foot (#34710)

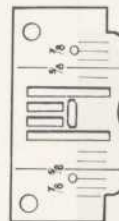
OTHER VITAL ITEMS



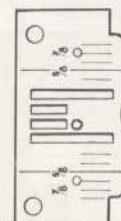
Adjustable Holder (Part 29308)



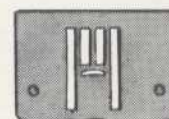
*Bobbin Box with 10 Bobbins (#6862)



Zigzag Needleplate (#43164)



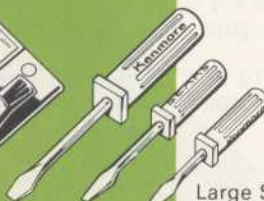
Straight Stitch Needleplate (#43165)



Darning Plate (#43166)



*Oil & Lint Brush (#6889)



Large Screw Driver (#41670)

Small Screw Driver (#41669)

Magnetized Extra Small Screw Driver (#43846)



Light Bulb (#6797)



Thread Spool Pin (#44999)



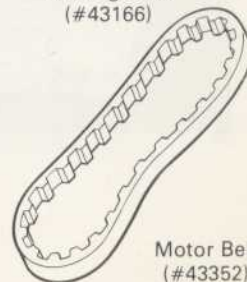
Spool Pin Cap (#44979)



Bobbin Winder Rubber Ring (#1939)



Bobbin Winder Tension Disc (#39619)



Motor Belt (#43352)



Narrow Hemmer (#29396)



Edge Stitcher (#29306)



Quilting Guide (#35105)



Needle Threader (#43780)

*Not furnished with machine

FOR GREATEST CONVENIENCE IN YOUR SEWING AREA ...

Do place your machine in a well-lighted area. Natural daylight is helpful in fitting and finishing.

Do keep an iron and ironing board nearby. Pressing equipment is basic for seaming, hemming, fitting. A full-length mirror is useful, too!

Do choose a fold-out cabinet or place your machine near another flat surface. You'll need adequate space for fabric cutting and handling.

When installing your machine in a Kenmore cabinet, position machine head on platform so that holes on bottom of machine match those on cabinet surface, as indicated at right. Insert washers and screws, tighten into place. Attach machine to bottom of carrying case in this same way.

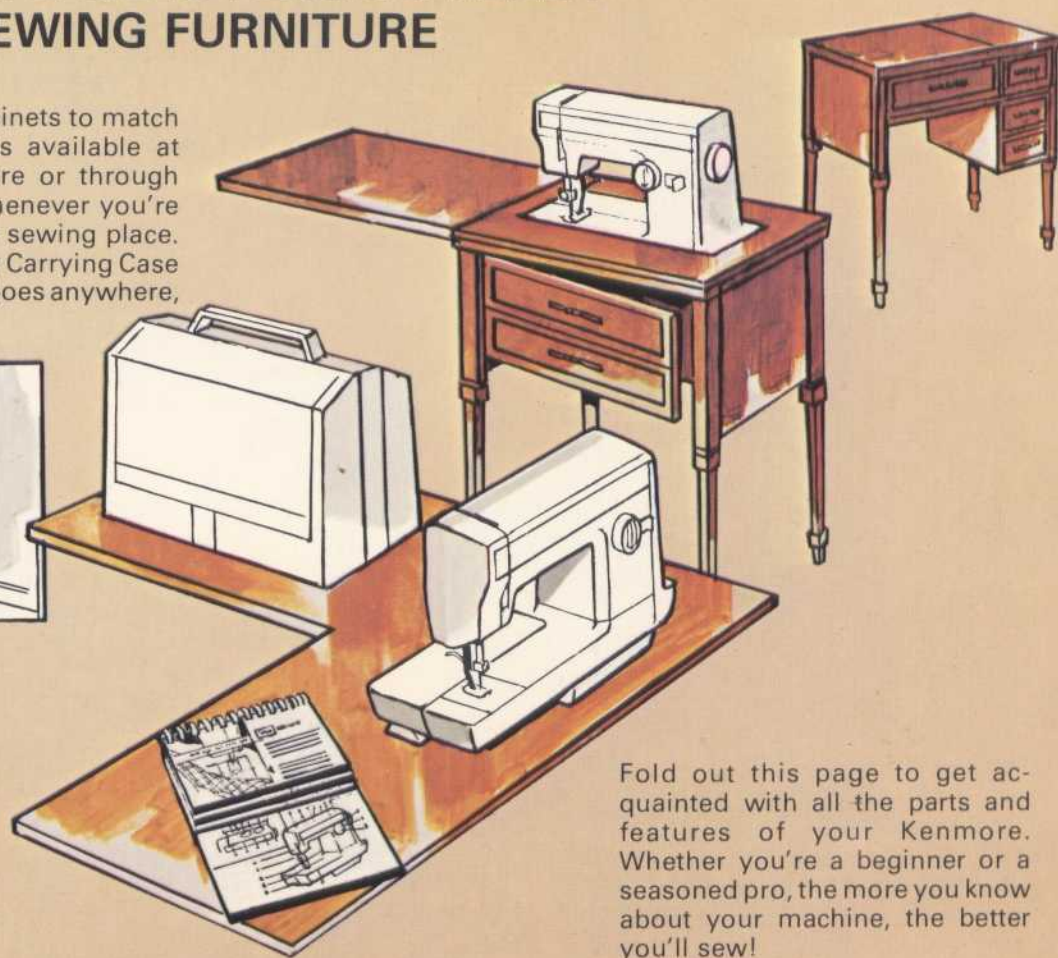
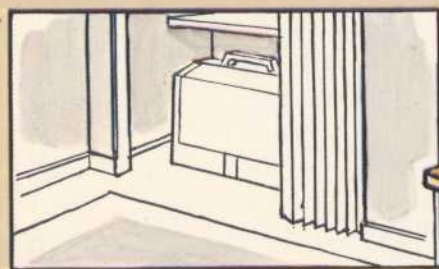


IF YOU NEED SERVICE ...

Check your nearest Sears, Roebuck and Co. or Simpson-Sears Limited retail store . . . or there may be a Service Center near you. Before you do so, however, check the chart on page 64 — you may be able to save time and money. When calling for service, please be sure to mention the number shown on your Nomenclature Plate (39).

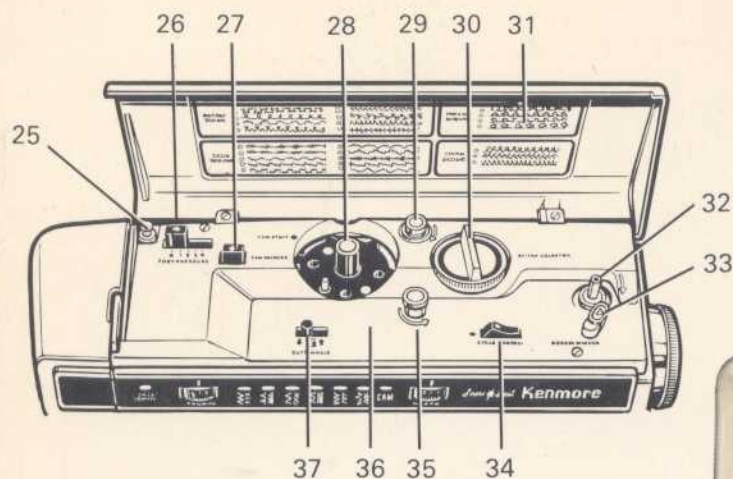
YOUR SEWING PLACE IS ALWAYS READY WITH SEARS SEWING FURNITURE

A full-line of sewing cabinets to match most furniture styles is available at your nearest Sears store or through our general catalog. Whenever you're ready to sew, so is your sewing place. Another option . . . buy a Carrying Case . . . then your Kenmore goes anywhere, stores anywhere.

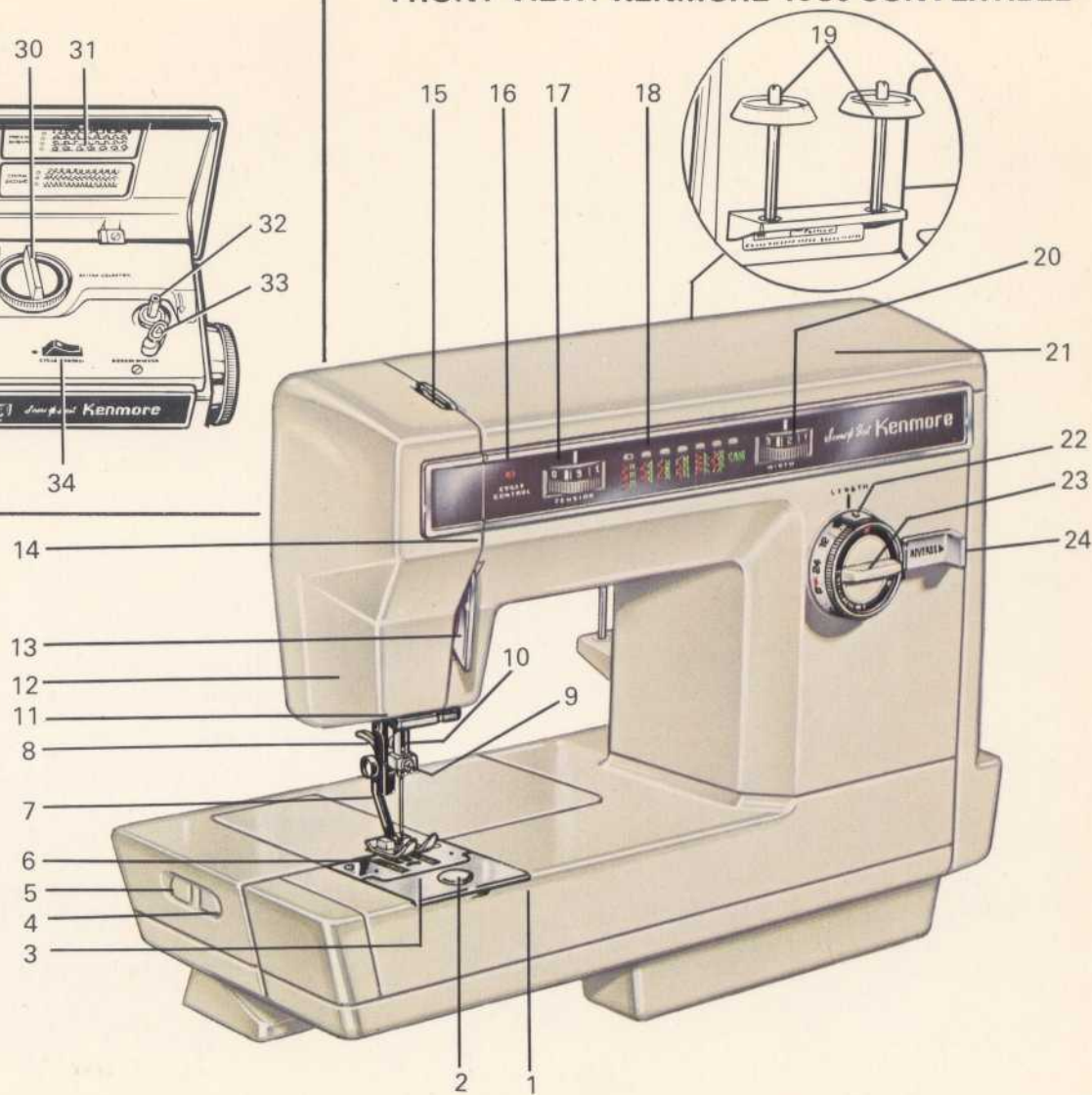


Fold out this page to get acquainted with all the parts and features of your Kenmore. Whether you're a beginner or a seasoned pro, the more you know about your machine, the better you'll sew!

TOP COVER OPENED



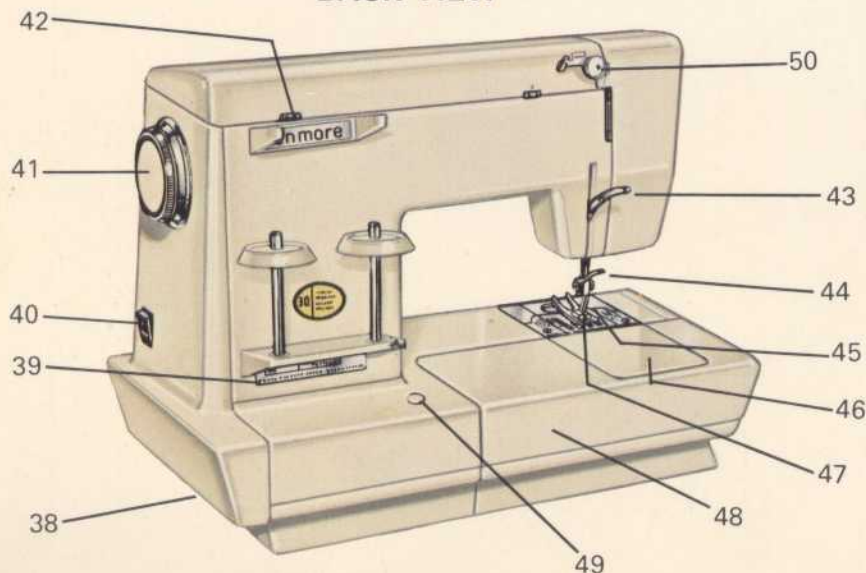
FRONT VIEW: KENMORE 1980 CONVERTIBLE



WHETHER THIS IS YOUR FIRST MACHINE... OR YOUR BEST MACHINE... YOU'LL WANT TO KNOW ITS PARTS AND FEATURES

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Free arm | 16 Single cycle indicator | 31 Decorative stitch chart |
| 2 Bobbin window | 17 Top thread tension control | 32 Bobbin winder shaft |
| 3 Bobbin cover plate | 18 Stitch indicator panel | 33 Bobbin winder latch |
| 4 Swing-away base release | 19 Spool pins and caps | 34 Cycle control |
| 5 Attachment cover release | 20 Stitch width control | 35 Bobbin winder thread guide |
| 6 Needleplate | 21 Top cover | 36 Top cover plate |
| 7 Presser foot | 22 Stitch length control | 37 Built-in buttonhole control |
| 8 Presser bar | 23 Special stitch modifier | 38 Cord connection |
| 9 Needle clamp screw | 24 Reverse stitch control | 39 Nomenclature plate |
| 10 Needle bar | 25 Bobbin winder rear thread guide | 40 Light & power switch |
| 11 Thread guide | 26 Foot pressure regulator | 41 Hand wheel |
| 12 Face cover plate | 27 Cam lever | 42 Rear thread guide |
| 13 Thread tension spring | 28 Cam holder | 43 Presser foot lever |
| 14 Top threading path | 29 Bobbin tension disc | 44 Presser foot lock |
| 15 Slotted take-up lever | 30 Special stitch selector | 45 Thread cutter |
| | | 46 Attachment cover plate |
| | | 47 Feed dogs |
| | | 48 Swing-away base |
| | | 49 Base release button |
| | | 50 Rear thread guide |
| | | 51 Foot control |
| | | 52 Foot pedal |
| | | 53 Foot control handle |

BACK VIEW



SOLID STATE FOOT CONTROL

